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PRESENT TRENDS IN TEXTILE DESIGN AND THE EXPORT MARKET POSSIBILITIES

The article below is published as an information service to industry. It should not be inferred that the views expressed are necessarily those of His Majesty's Government.

By ERNEST W. GOODALE, C.B.E., M.C.

Chairman of the Industrial Art Committee of the Federation of British Industries

N considering present trends in Textile Design, and in particular hat aspect of it which is concerned with catering for the requirements of overseas markets, I propose to accept the current nition of design which comprises not just the pattern printed or woven into a textile, but also its texture and colour.

The subject is, of course, a vast one and includes design of the ole range of fabrics from the most expensive silks and woollens nexpensive cottons and rayons for dress, furnishing and house- l purposes; from new ideas in nylon to new colours in blankets towels. What may be apparent as a trend in the design of rics for ladies' evening wear, may be quite the opposite in furning fabrics.

We can, however, pick out a few general trends and make a few eral deductions, and that is what I propose to do in this article. Gone are the days—which lasted for a considerable time after war—when a starved overseas market was only too glad to get mall ration of Government surplus parachute fabric out of which make women's lingerie, or cartridge bag cloth printed with a nishing pattern out of which to make a much-needed set of e covers or a pair of unlined curtains.

To-day the requirements of an overseas market must be carefully died to find out what the general public really needs, and then producer must try and supply those needs. This is not always y. Certain textile firms who have for many years done a worthile business with Canada, took a stand at the recent International ade Fair in Toronto. Some of the merchandise of those firms already available in many Canadian shops, having been purchased recent months by buyers visiting these shores, or through sales these firms' agents in the Dominion. Yet, on the days that the lic were admitted to the Fair, they were queueing-up at the stand to obtain information from the salesmen as to where the fabrics shown could be bought. Is the public taste always correctly interpreted to the manufacturer by the retail and wholesale buyer?

But I digress. A broad distinction can be drawn between the less expensive fabrics produced for the lower income groups and the more expensive fabrics produced for the relatively discriminating few, wherever they may be—at home or abroad.

In the case of the former it is possible to obtain orders for sufficiently large quantities to make these goods specially for the overseas buyer. In this category I would include orders, for example, for 500 or 1,000 pieces of piece-dyed rayon fabrics for making-up in the overseas country into inexpensive underclothing, or a like quantity of printed cotton shirting.

The second category, however, is a different proposition and is the category into which the element of design most obviously enters.

There is, I think, no doubt that the overseas customer buys British quality textiles because he knows that is what is bought and worn or used in Great Britain.

For years we have exported Scottish knitwear, Yorkshire and West of England suitings, Northern Ireland linens, Macclesfield silks, fine poplin shirtings, floral chintzes, and tweeds from all over the British Isles because those fabrics were, in fact, worn and used by the people of quality in this country at Ascot, about town, at fashionable functions, or on off-duty occasions, or used them to decorate their lovely country houses or grace their tables.

We still export these superb fabrics of quality, even though they have not been generally available to the people of this country, or our present circumstances do not enable those who formerly bought these textiles to do so to-day. We must, however, be

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careful not to lose this export trade by too long a limitation of their freer use by the people of these islands.

There is another aspect of this problem which we should do well not to lose sight of. Many of these textiles of fashion and high quality give the lead to the styles in which less expensive fabrics are produced, and if few are available for the home market, few will be produced for export because in the first place exports of such fashion and quality fabrics are normally made from general stock.

Modern and Traditional Designs

While the overseas demand based upon home use is very helpful to a steady export trade, it may be limiting in another direction. A buyer will specialize in his buying as a manufacturer specializes in his production, and although the latter may branch out into another line quite satisfactorily covered by a competitor, the conservative textile buyer will more often than not retain his original sources of supply.

Let us take the example of furnishing fabrics.

This country has a reputation second to none for printed furnishing fabrics incorporating, in an infinite variety of ways, the flowers that grow so profusely in the gardens for which England in particular is famous. Overseas buyers, then, look to this country for these lovely floral chintzes, cretonnes and printed linens and other fabrics of a traditional character.

Is then the British producer to go on producing this type of furnishing fabric to satisfy this overseas demand? When he branches out into more original and modern themes, he is told by his overseas customer that he can buy that type of design in his own country. It is not worth importing against the domestic product because the import duty makes the price too high. What he wants, he says, is the typical English traditional patterns.

Some producers are solving this problem by producing these old patterns in modern dress. I have seen old hand-block chintz patterns produced in shades of two or three colours instead of the full variety of fifteen or sixteen. Again, the ground colour is modernized. Before the war, egg-plant and tobacco brown were fashionable colours: to-day, it is Hunter's green.

Again, a Louis XV hand-woven silk brocade in many colours is reproduced to-day in two colours in a simple damask weave, woven in staple fibre rayon, using only the outline of the old flower and ribbon pattern. This type of fabric produced in a range of pastel colours finds a ready sale to those who do not have modern homes but who want to give a fresh up-to-date touch to their furnishings.

Disappointing as it may be to those who hope to establish a current idiom in design—a George VI period as famous as that of Elizabeth, Anne or George III—there does appear all over the world to-day a turning back to the traditional in preference to a going forward into the, perhaps, more simple, even austere styles that befit machine production instead of perpetuating the hand-craft type of production. This may be only a phase and a rather obvious swing of the pendulum.

Women's Fashions Followed

Mr. James Laver and others have noted that furnishing fashions tend to follow women's fashions usually at least a year after. The austere types of feminine uniforms of the war years gave way a year or two ago to the so-called "New Look" which has brought back into women's clothes something of the line and grace of the Edwardian era—a fullness of skirt, a decorated bodice, ribbons and exciting millinery. To-day, decorators are asking for the more elaborate patterns in furnishing fabrics which are more easily found in the styles of past periods than in the more functionally severe and satisfying of the modern theme.

It is the duty, as I conceive it, of the textile producer, in the light of this demand, to do his best to supply it while, at the same time, guiding taste and demand into something more original and of the present day by showing how new designs produced in the current feeling can be evolved and developed from these masterpieces of the past.

A recent example of this trend, which I understand is a very successful one, is the use by *couture* and wholesale fashion houses of cotton dress fabrics printed in interesting colours and with designs by artists whose work has not before been used for this medium. In this way the less expensive type of fabrics have been given a fashion slant which has substantially raised their status in the eyes of the fashion-conscious.

Now what of other fabrics? The fashion journals are perhaps a better medium for describing fashion trends than the *Board of Trade Journal*, but in dress fabrics the long reign of the moss crepe in both

silk and rayon seems to be coming to an end as evidenced by the use by the *couture* houses for some months now of taffetas and satin.

Nylon yarn is now likely to be available in larger quantities for hosiery and weaving, and some big claims are being made by its sponsors for a variety of purposes. It is undoubtedly a remarkable fibre, but no one fibre has yet been man-made which will combine in one all the properties of the chief natural fibres.

Wool fabrics are now being made in lighter weights than ever before, sometimes with the help of alginate rayon which is used to strengthen the warp and is dissolved in the finishing process.

The American market has been calling for lighter-weight worsteds and tweeds for some time. They want the typical British patterns in lighter weights because of the hotter temperatures met with in the United States. The call is now being met.

It cannot be over-emphasized, now that the buyer's market overseas has become re-established, how essential it is for textile producers, whether they be manufacturers doing their own distribution, converters, wholesalers or cloth merchants, to be able to build up a general stock as they did before the war. New designs and ideas are normally tried out in the home market first, and, according to the success there, so are they taken up overseas.

The restriction affecting non-Utility production for the home trade has virtually prevented this normal practice from being carried out and, as a result, not enough new experimenting has been taking place.

Within the last few months, however, greater freedom has been accorded to the different branches of the textile trade, particularly in cotton and rayon, which should enable more of this experimenting to be undertaken. It is hoped that full advantage will be taken of this greater freedom now afforded, and that the textile trades of this country will do their utmost to show the world—if not before, certainly during the Festival of Britain of 1951—that British textiles are still second to none.

> Dollar earning must have first call on our resources for the present, even if it means disappointing some of our old customers. There is an urgent need for quick action if we are to establish the new markets or expand the old ones while the going is at its best.
>
> —*The Chancellor of the Exchequer in the House of Commons, September* 27, 1949.

While the new exchange rate of sterling has enabled exporters to quote keener prices for their textiles in dollar markets, the full measure of difference in the exchange rates is already affected by increased costs of raw materials, but sufficient of the difference is still left to make it possible for active sellers to obtain an order where this was not possible before. Buyers in the dollar markets, however, are still keen buyers and are still only interested in well-designed and well-made textiles of quality. Devaluation has only given the enterprising exporter the present opportunity of offering his fabrics with some degree of confidence that if they are otherwise attractive to the buyer price is—for the present—no longer a bar to a sale.

Value of Research in Industry

SPEAKING at the opening of the new laboratory block of the British Boot, Shoe and Allied Trades Research Association on Friday, October 28, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade, Mr. John Edwards, said that the Association's work was of very direct concern to every man, woman and child in the country. Its work had in addition a special value to the Board of Trade, particularly in relation to the work on the Utility scheme during the war and right up to the present time. And the Service Departments, too, especially, of course, during the war, were assisted by the work of this Association.

Fundamental research carried out in a scientific way, without fear or favour, was of supreme importance to the economic life of the country. Disinterested and intensive scientific enquiry into the properties of its raw materials and into methods of construction and production was vital to any industry, and the boot and shoe and leather using trades in this country were indeed fortunate in having at their service this Research Association. It was especially good to know that in this field we had shown the way to the world, since this Association was the first Research Association to be formed in any country for the boot and shoe trade, and certainly provided the inspiration for similar bodies which now existed in other countries.

The Government took a very keen and direct interest in the forwarding of industrial research. The Department of Scientific and Industrial Research had its own research establishments, and it made grants to trade research associations of various kinds. All these establishments were making steady and growing contributions to the general body of knowledge and were a most valuable means whereby industry and Government could work together to add to the country's fund of scientific knowledge. Much research work was, of course, done by individual firms in their own laboratories, and the Government was anxious to encourage this in every way possible. But as well as the effort of individual firms, an industry needed a central research body which could provide a constant flow of technical guidance to its members. It could also keep in touch with technical progress, and the advance of knowledge all over the world, and provide a centre from which the whole industry could be fertilized with information about the latest developments in its particular field. The quality of British workmanship was known and admired throughout the world, but excellent workmanship would only get its full chance to prove itself if it was allied to the most up-to-date scientific knowledge of the materials in use, and of the best methods of handling them.

One of the major problems facing us was the improvement of our industrial efficiency. In this connection we had been particularly interested in the work being carried out in the analysis of the labour time and effort being put into the various steps in the making of a shoe by various firms in the industry. He was sure that the results would be of tremendous value. We could all learn through comparing our efficiency with that of our neighbours and, even if, and perhaps particularly if, the results of this research were painful to some of us, he was sure that it should prove a most valuable stimulus to self examination. A reduction in the costs of production was essential to our competitive power in export trade and to our ability to achieve a better standard of living. Inefficient use of labour was to the benefit neither of the man at the bench nor his employer.

There could be no hope of our being able to improve our efficiency without unremitting scientific research. This was important not least in relation to export trade. This country thrived on international trade, and the most pressing need facing us was to expand our exports, particularly, of course, to North America. If we were going to succeed in this task, it was imperative that we should keep up to date in applied research, and he would say that the aim should be to keep not only up to date, but to get a step ahead of the rest of the world in this respect ; and we had a very good chance of doing this in the boot and shoe industry. Almost every country in the world had its boot and shoe industry, but few had a Research Association for this industry.

While therefore our footwear manufacturers had to face competition from local industries, they had a start on most countries in being able to draw on the growing technical service offered them by their Research Association, and in this he saw a very encouraging factor in the export effort which was of such paramount importance to all of us.

Changes in Cotton Waste Control and Prices

THE Board of Trade announce that as from November 4, 1949, price control has been removed from many types of cotton waste and is now confined to certain comber, strips, laps and threads.

The maximum prices for those comber and strip wastes remaining subject to price control were increased by 1½d. per lb. and 1d. per lb. respectively on the same date. No change is made in the maximum prices of the lap and thread wastes remaining subject to price control.

The Statutory Instrument giving effect to these changes is the Cotton Waste Prices Order 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 2004, price 1d, by post, 2d.) from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

The Board also announces that importation of all types of cotton waste will shortly revert to private trade. A further notice on the licensing procedure will be issued.

Industry Can Speed Production by Standardization and Simplification

TWO REPORTS were published on Tuesday dealing with standardization, simplification and specialization in industry.

One was the Report, issued as a White Paper, of the Lemon Committee,* which sat under the Chairmanship of Sir Ernest Lemon, and deals with the standardization of engineering products, and the other the Report† of the team sent by the Anglo-American Council on Productivity to the United States to study simplification in industry.

A number of terms are in current use in connection with the work involved in reducing unnecessary variety in the production of various articles in all industries. In view of the different meanings which are frequently attached to these terms, the authors of the Lemon Report set out these broad definitions to which they have worked :—

Specialization is the process whereby particular firms concentrate on the manufacture of a limited number of products or types of products.

Simplification is the process of reducing the number of types of products made (or called for) within a definite range.

This process will normally involve more than one firm and may cover a major section of industry.

Standardization is the process of defining and applying the " conditions " necessary to ensure that a given range of requirements can normally be met, with a minimum of variety, in a reproducible and economic manner on the basis of the best current technique.

The term " conditions " may include any or all of the following aspects : the function, quality or dimensions of a product ; or the method of manufacture and testing.

Standardization may be on a Company, Industry, National or International basis.

The Committee's terms of reference were :—

" To investigate in consultation with the British Standards Institution and appropriate organizations the methods by which manufacturers and users of engineering products determine whether any reduction in the variety of products manufactured is desirable in the light of technical, commercial and other considerations ; to report whether these methods are adequate and what, if any, further methods should be taken by industry or by the Government to ensure that such simplifications as are determined are put into effect."

The Committee interviewed representatives of 17 major sections of the engineering industry, ranging from ship-building to ball-bearings and from aircraft to screws and bolts.

Other organizations whose views were sought included the nationalized undertakings and Government Departments.

As a result of these investigations, the Committee declares in its Report that, despite the problems involved, more progress is possible in reducing the number of varieties of engineering products and that this would greatly benefit not only the engineering industry, but other branches of industrial production.

Courses of action which might be taken to achieve this end by the Government, the engineering industry, the British Standards Institution and other organizations are recommended.

In announcing publication of the Report in the House of Commons, the Minister of Supply, Mr. George Strauss, said that it reviewed the problems of standardization, simplification and specialization in engineering goods and made a number of recommendations.

The Report brought out that, while some parts of the industry had made considerable progress in reducing unnecessary variety in production, this was by no means universally so.

Certain recommendations about the British Standards Institution were made. These had already been acted upon. The Institution was strengthening itself to deal with the increased work likely to fall to it and the President of the Board of Trade had appointed a committee to consider its organization.

The main recommendations in the Report dealt with the action which not only manufacturing, but also using industries should take to reduce unnecessary variety in engineering production. He earnestly hoped they would be carefully studied by every section of the industry. Where the recommendations affected socialized industries, Government Departments and other public bodies, they had already been drawn to the attention of the authorities concerned. They were being considered by his own Department in relation to its extensive purchasing activities.

The United Kingdom side of the Anglo-American Council on Productivity had recently concluded an enquiry into the extent to which concentration on a limited range of manufacture had assisted production in America. Their conclusions were very much in line with those reached by Sir Ernest Lemon's Committee and the United Kingdom side of the Council would, he understood, be taking steps to follow up their recommendations with industry. The simultaneous publication of these two Reports would, he hoped, stimulate interest in this important aspect of our production problem. The adoption and application of these principles must, however, rest primarily on industry itself and he urged all those in positions of responsibility to apply themselves energetically to the task. He had no doubt that this could have a significant effect in lowering the production costs of British engineering goods.

Conclusions and Recommendations

The following conclusions and recommendations are put forward by the Committee for Standardization of Engineering Products :—

Conclusions

The committee concluded that in so far as reduction in variety of engineering products could be achieved by national standards, the existing methods of operation through the medium of the British Standards Institution were sound in principle although they were not employed to the extent and with the speed that was desirable.

As regards those fields of specialized engineering where action to reduce variety was more appropriate for consideration by particular firms or sections of industry, the committee had concluded that there were no recognized and uniform methods in operation. In some cases trade associations or other bodies, in conjunction with British Standards Institution had played a valuable and leading part in organizing standardization and simplification for their section of the industry. In addition, many individual firms had carried simplification and specialization of their products to an advanced stage. Other sections of the industry, however, had not made very effective progress, either individually or collectively. The recommendations which followed suggested how the position might be improved and we had noted particularly the need for co-ordinating user requirements as an important factor in this work.

Recommendations

In order to reduce wasteful variety the principles of specialization, simplification and standardization should be considered and applied whenever this is possible and appropriate.

Individual firms and sections of industry, both producers and users, should specialize and simplify the range of products which they manufacture or use as far as circumstances allow.

The production of national standards of wide applicability should be extended and speeded up. To this end all sections of industry should urge forward the work of the British Standards Institution.

The general principle of voluntary agreement in the preparation of standards should be continued.

Simplification and standardization in the more specialist fields of engineering production should be intensified. By agreement with the parties concerned, trade associations or other appropriate co-operative bodies, should undertake the responsibility of organizing the work in conjunction with the British Standards Institution, who in any event are responsible for integrating sectional standardization with general requirements. As a corollary it is also essential for similar groups or organizations to be selected or set up to represent user interests in the specialized sections so that their requirements can be properly co-ordinated and considered.

Within each firm or wider organization dealing with standardization work a senior official should be charged with the responsibility for

* Report of the Committee for Standardization of Engineering Products, price 9d. (by post, 10d.), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches.

† Simplification in Industry, price 1s., obtainable from the Anglo-American Council on Productivity, 21 Tothill Street, London, S.W.1.

all standardization and simplification activities.

Sections of industry, whether manufacturers or users, should not determine standards unilaterally and should have regard to other interests. This is particularly important in the case of industries under public control or other large industrial groups.

All purchases should be to British Standards wherever possible. To this end the Government should ensure that their Departments, the nationalized industries and other public bodies take such action. The British Standards Institution should, through trade associations, seek undertakings from industry that they will, as a matter of policy, adopt a similar procedure.

Individual firms should be urged to extend the practice of compiling standards books covering the standard and simplified products selected for production or use in their own organizations.

In co-operation with the British Standards Institution, appropriate sections of industry should embody in a suitable handbook all those national and other standards relating to the equipment it manufactures or uses.

Standards, whether national or of a more limited character, should reflect the best current practice. With this in view standards should be reviewed periodically.

If there is a considerable demand for differing qualities of standard products it should not be met by averaging, but by providing more than one standard.

Manufacturing industry should ensure that its commercial and selling policy pays due regard to the overall savings which accrue when production is concentrated on a standardized or simplified range of products.

To encourage the use of standards and simplified products industry should offer such products on the most favourable terms in comparison with those made in limited quantities only.

The British Standards Institution should strengthen and extend its staff and facilities so as to speed up and intensify its work. Consideration must be given to the provision of the necessary finance.

The British Standards Institution should take a more active part in initiating action for the preparation and co-ordination of standards.

The increase visualized in standardization and simplification and the changes in production methods which will result require an increase in the number and quality of technical staff. Education authorities and industry itself should intensify their efforts in the training of suitable staff to make good the present shortage.

Education authorities responsible for courses of engineering and applied science, particularly in technical colleges, should include in their syllabus reference to the advantages to be gained from standardization, simplification and specialization and the methods by which these can be achieved.

The application of standardization, simplification and specialization to manufacture normally involves an immediate and frequently heavy expenditure. To encourage rapid progress in the necessary re-equipment the Government should consider whether it is possible to amend its system of taxation in this respect.

Productivity Lessons from the United States

IT WILL BE recalled that the Anglo-American Council on Productivity was formed in the autumn of 1948 with the object of promoting economic well-being by a free exchange of knowledge between the two countries in the realm of industrial organization, method and technique and thereby to assist British industry to raise the level of its productivity.

The principal means adopted to achieve this end is to send to America industrial teams, the members of which are drawn in equal numbers from the supervisory, the technical and the workshop levels. It is the report of one of these teams who went out to investigate American industry's methods of simplification which has now been published.

The team, or Group as it is referred to in the Report, concentrated principally on the engineering industry, and found many striking examples of how American firms had reviewed their range of products, launched a campaign through their salesmen to persuade customers not to ask for products which were uneconomic to make and thus gradually reduced a range of some 250 products to 50 or even less. By simplification these firms have found that instead of short runs on a wide range of products they can get long runs on a smaller range, which does not inconvenience the consumer—in fact in the long run it benefits him, because prices can be reduced as more economic working becomes possible.

The Report says that the advantages of simplification may be briefly summarized as follows :—

To the Producer

Longer runs with fewer changes on the production line.
Reduced tooling and set-up time.
Possibilities of increased mechanization and special-purpose plant.
Easier training of operatives.
Simpler and cheaper inspection.
Less capital invested in idle plant, tools, and space.
Reduction of stocks of materials, components and end-products.
Reduced call on drawing office and design staff for special orders, leaving them free for work on new designs or improvements.
Simpler clerical and administrative work.
Easier service and maintenance.
Concentration of sales and advertising effort on a narrower range.
And, hence, increased productivity, leading to reduction in costs and prices and to increased sales.

To the User

Lower price for a given quality or performance.
Reduced variety and level of stocks at all distribution points.
Readier availability.
Improved service and maintenance facilities.

The Group found that Simplification is a well-established practice in American industry. The technical and trade press of America made a substantial contribution in this field of work by giving publicity to successful efforts of industries and individual concerns. Generally, manufacturers in the United States are willing to have their work and its results widely publicized. This in itself is deemed to be an important factor in the development of high productivity and low cost.

Examples and Simplification

The Group collected evidence of the benefits of Simplification which had been derived by many individual companies. A large manufacturer of radio and television has reduced his radio receivers from 160 models down to 15, of which 5 used a common chassis in different cabinets. They had rationalized their output of television sets on two basic types of chassis with much interchangeability of parts and sub-assemblies. The consequence was an increase in the plant capacity of 80 per cent. during the post-war years and the expectation that ultimately the capacity would be increased by 120 per cent. Simplification of the products had enabled the company to set up continuous flow production, combining the maximum use of interchangeable components and sub-assemblies.

In the industry concerned with pipes, valves and fittings, a survey had shown that a great deal of effort was being put into the production of many small-selling lines. Some 30 per cent. of the brass valves listed had accounted for less than 1 per cent. of sales, whilst 70 per cent. of the cast iron fittings had been responsible for only some 2 per cent. of sales. Following the survey the principal manufacturers instituted a vigorous programme of simplification. The result had been a substantial increase in the capacity of the industry, while selling prices had risen much less than material and labour costs.

In the paint and varnish industry there had been very great reduction in variety, with individual manufacturers offering for retail sale a small number of tints in not more than three types of finish. Each manufacturer selected his own shades and consequently the consumer was still offered a wide range of choice, while every producer derived the advantage of long runs of a small number of different types. The industry had also gone a long way in simplification of paint containers and packings.

Satisfying the Consumer

The Group found widespread evidence in many industries of similar benefits. There was naturally some concern as to whether the industrial user and domestic consumer had suffered as a result of this policy. The Group's conclusion is that the American consumer has been made conscious of the advantages of lower price and readier availability which flow from the deliberate policy of reduction of variety. Sales and advertising techniques have had a very important influence in this connection.

The Group was impressed by the enthusiasm for high productivity

and low cost displayed in American industry at every level. It also found great readiness amongst American manufacturers to share "know-how" on production methods and a conviction that all participants derived great benefit from this interchange.

The Group is convinced that great and immediate advantages are to be gained by the wider adoption of simplification in the United Kingdom. The opportunity varies greatly from one industry to another and indeed some industries have already made very substantial progress which deserves to be more widely known. The impetus to simplification must come initially from industrial organizations and individual companies. The Group accordingly makes the following recommendations :—

To Trade Associations

A survey should be made in each industry of the extent to which effort is being dissipated on undue variety. The method used in the United States by the valves and pipe fittings industry appears to be suitable.

Consideration of the survey should reveal possibilities of simplification and agreement should be sought and implemented.

Steps should be taken to spread amongst producers and consumers a realization of the benefits of simplification. This understanding should be fostered at all levels from management to the shop floor.

Trade Associations should stimulate the exchange of information on simplification carried out within each industry and record achievements from time to time. Much of the substantial progress already made in some industries should be more widely known.

These matters should be made the clear responsibility of a senior officer in each Trade Association. Where necessary a special appointment should be made. One of the duties should be to establish a thorough liaison with other organizations working in this field.

In this connection the Group recommend that the Anglo-American Council on Productivity should arrange for periodic reviews of progress made in this field.

To Individual Firms

A close study should be made of the possibilities of simplification throughout the production process and all possible action should be taken to reduce unnecessary variety.

Producers should endeavour to steer consumer demand towards simplified product ranges by sales techniques, special catalogue markings, and by ensuring that the special or non-standard order carries its full cost, including a proper overhead charge.

Consideration should be given to the possibility of closer collaboration with outside specialist producers and with suppliers of components, stores and materials in order to make the utmost use of long-run low-cost capacity and simplified and standardized materials.

New Appointment to Cotton Board

MR. H. Haygarth Jackson, M.C., has been appointed a member of the Cotton Board from November 1, 1949. He succeeds Mr. Mark Fletcher, Junior, who has represented the interests of finishers since 1945, and who has resigned his appointment.

Mr. Jackson is a Director of the Bleachers' Association, and Mr. Fletcher is a Director of Mark Fletcher and Sons Ltd., Whitefield, near Manchester.

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"If We Can't Feed Our Machines"

A LEAFLET, outlining in simple terms Britain's economic position and the way in which industry can meet the challenge, has been prepared by the Economic Information Unit, and is to be issued free to industry.

Distribution will be similar to that employed for an earlier booklet, "Productivity Pays," the demand for which resulted in an issue of 1¾ million copies.

Entitled "If We Can't Feed Our Machines," this leaflet explains how full employment depends on the solution of the dollar problem. It opens by stressing Britain's dependence on dollar sources for raw materials and food. Developing this theme, it illustrates how Marshall Aid at present helps to pay for a large part of these imports, which amount to double the country's present dollar earnings from exports.

The opportunity, which devaluation gives, of selling more goods to the dollar countries is stressed ; but a small increase in the cost of living is shown to be an essential price for this opportunity. The leaflet emphasizes that there can be no recovery if the lower prices at which our goods can now be sold in terms of dollars are offset by higher costs of production.

Two current misconceptions are vigorously attacked. The first is that restrictive practices can maintain full employment by making a little work last longer ; and the second that the need for greater effort and lower costs relates only to those industries producing for export.

The leaflet, which gives its message in both words and pictures, presents the national problem as it affects the individual—in terms of food and jobs.

It is being distributed by the Central Office of Information in co-operation with the Economic Information Unit. Bulk supplies may be obtained free from the Central Office of Information, Norgeby House, 83 Baker Street, London, W.1, or from Central Office of Information Regional Offices, namely :—

Northern Region, Metrovick House, Northumberland Road, Newcastle-on-Tyne 1.
East and West Ridings Region, 7 Wetherby Road, Leeds 8.
North Midland Region, Sherwood Buildings, South Sherwood Street, Nottingham.
Eastern Region, Block B, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge.
London and South Eastern Region, 70 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1.
Southern Region, Leopold House, Tilehurst Road, Reading.
South Western Region, 15 Belgrave Road, Bristol 8.
Wales Region, 19 Cathedral Road, Cardiff.
Midland Region, 186 Corporation Street, Birmingham 4.
North Western Region, 2 Virginia House, Gt. Ancoats Street, Manchester, 4.

Free bulk supplies may also be obtained from :—

Scottish Information Office, St. Andrews House, Edinburgh 1.
Press and Publicity Office, Government of N. Ireland, Stormont Castle, Belfast.

Tin Buying Arrangements

THE following is the basis on which the Ministry of Supply will, during the period from September 19 to the opening of the Metal Market on November 15, continue to purchase Malayan tin (i.e., tin smelted from ore delivered to the smelters and priced during the period) and Nigerian ore.

So far as sales of Malayan tin during the period match the intake, the Malayan smelters and producers will get the benefit of the actual selling price, e.g., on the current selling price of £739 a ton ex-smelter Penang and Singapore, the smelters will get £728, the difference representing the Ministry's warehousing, interest charges, etc. To the extent, if any, that intake exceeds sales so that the Ministry has to increase its stocks of Malayan tin, the smelters will be paid at the price ruling before September 19, i.e., £553 10s. a ton. It is the intention of the Ministry to see that any release of its stocks takes place in an orderly manner with due regard to the need for reasonable price stability for tin.

Pending determination of the final price to the smelters in the above manner, an interim payment of 80 per cent. of the smelters' share of the current selling price, i.e., at present £582 10s. a ton, will be made. The balance will be payable to the Government of the Federation of Malaya for distribution to the industry after deduction of taxation.

A similar arrangement, by reference to intake and sales of English tin, is being made for the purchase by the Ministry of Nigerian concentrates during the period, the 80 per cent. interim payment, based on the present United Kingdom selling price of £750 a ton, being £567 a ton of tin in ore f.a.s. Nigerian port.

HOME NEWS SECTION

Leicester Hosiery Control Office Closing Down

DISCUSSIONS between the Hosiery Controller and the Board of Trade have been taking place on the question of the future of the Hosiery Control at Leicester, and the President of the Board of Trade announced in the House of Commons on October 27 that he was now satisfied that the Leicester Office could be closed on December 31, 1949. The work which still remained to be done would be transferred to the Board of Trade Headquarters at Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

The Hosiery Control was set up to replace the Directorate of Civilian Hosiery in 1943. For the last seven years, Mr. Cecil Coleman, C.B.E., has given his services to the country in his work at the Leicester Office, and for over four years he has been Hosiery Controller; under his guidance the Hosiery Control has functioned with the utmost efficiency. A close co-operation has throughout been maintained with the hosiery industry, and the industry's achievements in the export field have been greatly stimulated by Mr. Coleman's help and encouragement. The President is confident that the industry will continue to give high priority to exports, and, in particular will press forward the export drive to North America.

New Customs Shipping Bill for Ships' Stores

A NEW Shipping Bill, No. 65A (Sale), has been introduced and is to be used in place of the present Shipping Bill No. 65 (Sale) when goods for shipment as stores are delivered from bonded warehouses, oil refineries, match factories, mechanical lighter factories, and British wine factories.

Shipping Bill No. 65 (Sale) will continue to be used for other purposes and, for a short period it will be accepted for the bonded goods for which the new form 65A (Sale) has been provided.

Supplies of the new form are now obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller, price, two for 1d., or 25 for 1s.

Reduction in Some Plywood Prices

THE BOARD of Trade has made the Plywood Prices (Amendment) Order, 1949, which will come into force on November 7.

The Order reduces the maximum prices for most descriptions of plywood provided in the Plywood Prices Order, 1949; the main exceptions are Douglas Fir, plywoods of Nigerian manufacture, and unsorted plywood offcuts, the prices of which are unchanged. The Order provides maximum prices for various kinds of plywood which were not covered by the principal Order; these new varieties are marked with an asterisk in the Order. The permitted additions for carriage expenses incurred by the seller before sale are now the same for all distances of 60 miles and less, special provision no longer being made for distances of 20 miles and less.

Copies of the Order (S.I. 1949 No. 2013) will be obtainable (price 6d., by post 7d.), from the sales offices of H.M. Stationery Office on November 4.

Marshall Aid Cargoes for Britain

THE following Marshall Aid cargoes of industrial raw materials and food were expected to arrive in Britain in the week ending November 5:

Woodpulp for paper	1,250 tons
Timber (elm and ash)	42,432 tons F.B.M.*
Sugar	9,000 tons
Bacon	1,617 tons

These listings are issued as figures become available, and are not necessarily a complete coverage of Marshall Aid shipments.

* Feet Board Measure.

Raw Cotton Commission Cover Agreement

THE Raw Cotton Commission announces that as and from the opening of business on Monday, October 31, 1949, spinners who have completed the formalities set out in clause 1 of the Schedule to the new Cover Agreement will be purchasing their cotton requirements on the new forms of fixed price and "on call" contracts. The formalities should be completed in all cases by November 30, the date fixed for the ending of the old scheme. November will thus be a transitional month in the course of which spinners will be gradually adopting the new contracts. During that period the Commission, (in the absence of any compelling emergency) will continue its present practice of changing prices only at week-ends, with the usual Monday press announcement and postal advice to its customers. The price list current on November 28, will, subject to the proviso already mentioned, remain in force until the close of business on November 30.

Spinners effecting transactions during November under the new Cover arrangements will require the guidance of a supplementary price list quoting, where these are appropriate, differential prices for forward months. The price list PL 49: No. 14, dated October 31, 1949, continues in force until further notice, and will be the *exclusive* basis for all transactions effected under the old cover scheme.

From December 1 onwards "old cover scheme" price lists will be discontinued. The Commission will announce shortly its arrangements for notifying price changes from that date.

Infants' and Girls' Light Outerwear

AN ORDER has been made which brings into force List No. 2 of Amendments to Schedule I.G.4. of Infants' and Girls' Light Outerwear.

This Amendment provides increased manufacturers' maximum prices for all garments scheduled therein made from six cotton cloths which increased sharply in price last year owing to increases in the price of raw cotton. The decision to increase the maximum prices for garments made from these particular cloths was taken early this year, but was only partially implemented in Schedule I.G.4 which came into operation last May. The maximum prices for garments made from all the other cotton cloths remain unchanged. The Amendment also introduces manufacturers' maximum prices for certain specified garments made from two new rayon cloths.

The new Order, the Utility Apparel (Infants' and Girls' Wear (Manufacture and Supply) (Amendment No. 2) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 2017), comes into force on November 10, 1949.

Copies of the Order and List No. 2 are obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller, price 1d. and 4d. respectively. Please add 1d. to each for postage.

Yarn Production in the Cotton Industry

PRODUCTION of all cotton, spun rayon and mixture yarns, including waste, showed a further slight increase for the week ended October 15.

The total of 20·33 million lbs. was 60,000 lbs. higher than the previous week and second only to the post-war record of 20·39 million lbs. during the week ended May 28.

Total output in the 41 weeks ended October 15 was 770·48 million lbs.

The number of operatives at work was 106,460 compared with 106,380 in the previous week.

Volume and Value of Imports and Exports in the Third Quarter 1949

THE VOLUME of United Kingdom exports in the third quarter (£423·2 million) was £8·7 million lower than in the preceding three months and £36·7 million below the peak first quarter figure. The volume of exports (calculated by revaluing trade at the average values of the year 1938 so as to eliminate the effect of price changes) is estimated at 142 per cent. of the 1938 average compared with 146 per cent. in the second quarter and 156 per cent. in the three months January to March. The volume for the third quarter of last year was 138 per cent. of the 1938 average.

Total imports in the quarter under review were valued at £561·6 million—£20·0 million below the peak second quarter figure, but otherwise the highest on record—£37·2 million more than in the third quarter of last year. Re-exports (valued at £11·8 million) fell to the lowest for two years and the value of retained imports (£549·8 million) was £16·3 million below the second quarter figure. In terms of volume retained imports increased from 88 per cent. of the 1938 average to 91 per cent.—the highest figure recorded since the end of the war.

Period	Trade as declared	Trade on basis of 1938 average values	Index Numbers	
			Average values	Volume
	£ million	£ million	(1938 = 100)	
Total Imports				
1938	919·5	919·5	100	100
1947	1,794·5	694·7	258	76
1948 January–March ...	487·6	178·6	273	78
April–June	538·0	180·1	298	78
July–September ...	524·4	181·2	289	79
October–December ...	529·1	179·0	295	78
1949 January–March ...	538·2	181·6	296	79
April–June	581·6	195·3	298	85
July–September ...	561·6	199·9	281	87
Retained Imports				
1938	858·0	858·0	100	100
1947	1,734·7	666·8	260	78
1948 January–March ...	472·2	172·4	273	80
April–June	522·2	173·6	300	81
July–September ...	508·1	175·3	289	82
October–December ...	511·7	171·6	297	80
1949 January–March ...	522·8	175·4	298	82
April–June	566·1	189·5	299	88
July–September ...	549·8	195·1	282	91
Exports of Imported Merchandise				
1938	61·5	61·5	100	100
1947	59·8	27·9	215	45
1948 January–March ...	15·4	6·2	252	40
April–June	15·8	6·5	246	42
July–September ...	16·3	5·9	277	38
October–December ...	17·4	7·4	237	48
1949 January–March ...	15·4	6·2	247	40
April–June	15·5	5·8	263	38
July–September ...	11·8	4·8	247	31
United Kingdom Exports				
1938	470·8	470·8	100	100
1947	1,138·2	511·7	222	109
1948 January–March ...	353·4	147·8	239	126
April–June	390·1	158·1	247	134
July–September ...	407·3	163·0	250	138
October–December ...	433·2	173·1	250	147
1949 January–March ...	459·9	183·0	251	156
April–June	431·9	172·0	251	146
July–September ...	423·2	167·4	253	142

The results of the revaluation at 1938 prices of imports and exports in the third quarter together with comparable figures for the earlier periods are given on pages 874, 875 and 876*. A detailed review of our import and export trade during this quarter appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* of October 22.

In the present article a quantitative analysis of our trade is made on broader lines ; commodity groups are taken as the units and volume index numbers are shown in the tables for each group and class of exports, imports and retained imports. Index numbers of average values, derived by comparing the declared value of trade in the quarter with the estimated value at 1938 prices for each class or group, are also shown in the tables. These index numbers show broadly the effect of changes in prices compared with 1938. They are, however, influenced by changes in composition of trade from one quarter to the next as well as by price changes, and do not give a reliable measure of price changes over short periods ; this is particularly true in the case of imports which are more affected by seasonal changes in composition.

Terms of Trade

For short periods both price changes and movements in the terms of trade are best measured by the monthly import and export price index numbers†. These figures show that while export prices showed a fractional increase between the two quarters, import prices were on the average 4 per cent. lower ; in spite of this improvement compared with the preceding quarter, however, the terms of trade still show a deterioration of the order of 15 per cent. compared with 1938.

More detailed comment on the average value index numbers for both imports and exports is given at the end of this article.

United Kingdom Exports

The volume of United Kingdom exports in the third quarter was 3 per cent. less than in the previous three months, at 142 per cent. of the 1938 average, compared with the target of 155 per cent. set for the end of this year. The table on page 873 shows the volume of the main groups of exports compared with the targets.

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom

Class	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	1st Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949
	£ million				
Food, drink and tobacco :					
As declared	21·6	24·9	24·4	21·4	21·6
At average values of 1938	8·6	10·2	9·9	8·9	9·1
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured :					
As declared	18·4	19·7	19·5	17·0	18·6
At average values of 1938	5·9	6·2	6·2	5·5	6·0
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :					
As declared	357·7	375·9	405·0	381·8	372·9
At average values of 1938	144·8	151·8	162·8	153·2	148·4

Exports of food, drink and tobacco in the third quarter were just above both the second quarter volume and the 1938 average. The rise compared with April–June was almost entirely due to the increase for beverages and cocoa preparations to one-quarter above the 1938 figure. The volume of raw materials exported, though slightly higher than in the second quarter, was still only 42 per cent. of pre-war.

* An article explaining the basis of revaluation was published in the *Board of Trade Journal* of May 4, 1946.

† For a full explanation of the difference between the index numbers of average values and the price index number of imports and exports see *Board of Trade Journal* of April 13, 1946.

The index number for coal rose from 32 to 39, the highest since the war.

There was a reduction of 3 per cent. in the volume of manufactured goods exported to 63 per cent. above the 1938 average, but 11 per cent. below the target. The index number for metal goods fell from 224 to 216, but the index for textiles and clothing was only slightly reduced to 97 ; the volume of other manufactures fell from 137 per cent. of pre-war to 132 per cent.

The most important reduction among the metal group was for vehicles (from 308 per cent. of the 1938 volume to 296 per cent.), but the third quarter figure was still within 1 per cent. of the end-year target. The index numbers for machinery (203) and iron and steel (131) showed little change compared with the second quarter, but there were reductions of about one-tenth each for electrical goods, non-ferrous metals and cutlery, hardware, etc.

	Volume index numbers (1938 = 100)		3rd Quarter performance as percentage of target	Value (monthly rate)
	3rd Quarter 1949	Target End-1949		Target End-1949
				£ million
Food, drink and tobacco ...	102	108	94	7·75
Raw materials	42	60	70	8·65
Manufactured articles :				
Iron and steel	131	138	95	10·50
Non-ferrous metals	233	205	114	4·00
Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	227	256	89	4·20
Electrical goods and apparatus	219	265	83	7·50
Machinery	203	214	95	23·00
Vehicles	296	299	99	24·13
Cotton goods	72	84	86	15·10
Woollen and worsted goods...	130	164	79	10·35
Silk and artificial silk goods	216	276	78	4·45
Other textiles...	60	83	72	2·50
Apparel	112	179	63	3·70
Footwear	97	189	51	0·90
Chemicals, drugs, etc. ...	149	198	75	9·00
Oils, fats and resins	107	109	98	1·35
Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	205	254	81	4·70
Leather and leather manufactures	77	105	73	1·05
Paper, cardboard, etc. ...	114	143	80	2·15
Rubber manufactures ...	150	223	67	0·67
All other manufactures ...	115	154	75	10·55
Total manufactured articles ...	163	184	89	139·80
Metals and engineering products*	216	224	96	72·08
Textiles and clothing† ...	97	124	78	36·10
Other manufactures	132	173	76	31·62

* Groups C, D, E, F, G and S (excluding tyres and tubes).
† Groups I, J, K, L and M.

The volume of cotton yarns and manufactures exported fell by 5 per cent. to 72 per cent. of the 1938 average. The index number for silk and artificial silk goods was reduced by 9 per cent. (to 216), but there was a rise of 5 per cent. from the low April-June figure (to 130) for woollen and worsted goods. Exports of apparel rose by 7 per cent. to 112 per cent. of pre-war.

Most of the remaining groups of manufactures showed reductions compared with the second quarter. The index for chemicals, etc., was down by 7 per cent. to 149, and there were smaller reductions for pottery, glass, etc. (to 205) and for paper and cardboard (to 114). The only important increase was for oils, fats and resins to 107 per cent. of the 1938 volume.

Retained Imports

There was a further rise in the volume of retained imports of food, drink and tobacco in the third quarter from 79 per cent. of the 1938 average to 82 per cent. Among the food groups, the main increase was for meat, which rose by one-fifth to an index of 76, the highest for two years. There was a small rise for beverages and cocoa preparations to 94 per cent. of the pre-war volume, but most of the other food groups showed reductions. The index number for grain and flour fell by 16 per cent. to 67 and there were reductions of nearly one-tenth for dairy produce (to 79) and 5 per cent. for fresh fruit and vegetables (to 90). Retained imports of tobacco were nearly four times the low second quarter volume and one-tenth above the pre-war average, but only four-fifths of the volume recorded in the third quarter of last year.

The volume of retained imports of raw materials during July–September rose from 103 per cent. to 108 per cent. of the 1938 figure, due partly to a rise in total imports and partly to reduced re-exports. Retained imports of timber rose by over four-fifths compared with the second quarter and were one-fifth above the figure for the corresponding three months of last year. The index numbers for rubber and for iron ore and scrap rose by two-fifths to 144 and 237 respectively, while retained imports of non-ferrous ores and scrap remained almost one-tenth above pre-war volume. There was a reduction of nearly a third in retained imports of cotton to an index of 87 (still over one-half above the figure for the third quarter of 1948) and in spite of smaller re-exports supplies of wool fell by 15 per cent. to 107 per cent. of the 1938 volume. The index for hides and skins fell by one-seventh to 108, but retained imports of oils, oilseeds, etc., remained at a high level.

Imports Retained in the United Kingdom

Class	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	1st Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949
	£ million				
Food, drink and tobacco :					
As declared	218·1	237·7	225·5	235·4	232·3
At average values of 1938	77·8	82·1	77·8	82·2	85·8
Raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured :					
As declared	157·9	160·1	169·1	197·0	188·6
At average values of 1938	47·6	46·4	48·4	56·3	59·0
Articles wholly or mainly manufactured :					
As declared	127·1	108·9	122·1	129·6	124·7
At average values of 1938	46·5	39·3	44·3	47·9	46·8

There was a slight reduction in the volume of manufactured goods retained in the third quarter to 87 per cent. of the pre-war figure, due mainly to falls of one-fifth for iron and steel (to 113 per cent.) and one-sixth for machinery (to 83 per cent.). Retained imports of non-ferrous metals and of manufactured oils (mainly refined petroleum) showed only small reductions and both remained above the 1938 average, but there was a fall of one-sixth in the chemicals group. The only important increases were one-quarter for woollen and worsted goods to an index of 172 and one-half for miscellaneous textiles (mainly jute manufactures) to an index of 122.

Average Values

The average value of total imports in the third quarter was 281 per cent. of the 1938 level. The index for food, drink and tobacco, 270, was rather lower ; within this class the index numbers ranged from well over 300 for grain and flour down to 228 for meat. Average values of raw materials as a whole were 216 per cent. above the pre-war average ; oils, oilseeds, etc., showed the greatest rise with an index of 477, followed by cotton at 427, but the index for rubber was only 163. There was a rise of 166 per cent. compared with 1938 in the average value of manufactured goods ; the index numbers for non-ferrous metals, iron and steel and machinery were all fairly near this figure, but the rise for manufactured oils was only 116 per cent.

The average value index for United Kingdom exports in total was 253, while the figure for manufactured goods was 2 points lower. Average values of textile manufactures as a whole were 259 per cent. above the 1938 level ; the index for cotton goods was 440. The index numbers for the metal groups were all between two and two and a half times the 1938 level ; for metal goods as a whole the index was 225. The average value of exports of other manufactures taken together was 148 per cent. higher than pre-war.

Exports of Produce and Manufactures of the United Kingdom

Class and Group	Value as declared	Estimated value at 1938 prices		Index numbers of average values		Index numbers of volume						
	3rd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949	1st Quarter 1948	2nd Quarter 1948	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	1st Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949
	£'000	£'000	£'000	(1938 = 100)		(1938 = 100)						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco												
A. Grain and flour	633	251	229	260	252	177	64	44	89	51	55	60
B. Feeding-stuffs for animals	83	37	34	177	223	18	29	26	16	25	20	21
C. Animals, living, for food	0	0	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
D. Meat	198	92	128	221	216	26	25	23	30	30	41	30
E. Dairy produce	362	148	136	222	244	35	62	42	71	60	49	53
F. Fresh fruit and vegetables	120	31	64	213	383	102	135	103	184	172	65	32
G. Beverages and cocoa preparations	7,718	4,371	4,010	183	177	110	109	108	126	121	116	126
H. Other food	8,191	2,443	2,502	328	335	90	104	89	102	99	83	81
I. Tobacco	4,259	1,752	1,826	246	243	142	140	140	153	164	149	143
Total, Class I	21,564	9,125	8,929	240	236	104	104	96	114	110	100	102
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured												
A. Coal	12,956	3,611	2,961	359	359	12	30	36	36	31	32	39
B. Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like	655	274	300	239	239	104	132	131	137	91	113	104
C. Iron ore and scrap	27	7	6	*	*	5	4	4	4	2	4	4
D. Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap	339	149	195	206	227	49	70	43	39	44	34	26
E. Wood and timber	42	14	8	*	*	134	112	118	85	113	47	81
F. Raw cotton and cotton waste	206	71	59	316	292	18	24	19	22	21	52	62
G. Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags	2,686	1,231	1,089	220	218	59	70	68	75	85	70	79
H. Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	283	110	173	250	256	112	135	128	125	124	105	67
I. Other textile materials	70	45	68	158	156	95	30	65	*	65	102	67
J. Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	485	115	120	390	423	16	17	18	31	26	17	16
K. Hides and skins, undressed	253	143	151	168	177	50	45	48	34	104	54	52
L. Paper-making materials	111	38	31	315	291	8	8	8	7	7	10	13
M. Rubber	124	64	93	183	194	133	162	130	153	167	164	113
N. Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	393	120	265	412	327	101	54	31	67	95	42	19
Total, Class II	18,630	5,992	5,519	308	311	27	40	41	44	44	39	42
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured												
A. Coke and manufactured fuel	2,092	659	613	313	317	3	32	63	84	91	74	80
B. Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	11,749	4,931	5,060	238	238	195	206	201	210	233	211	205
C. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	30,915	13,647	13,712	221	227	109	114	114	134	133	132	131
D. Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	14,416	7,193	7,880	199	200	241	171	239	284	291	255	233
E. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	10,540	5,124	5,763	200	206	200	211	217	225	269	255	227
F. Electrical goods and apparatus	19,198	7,465	8,064	251	257	198	222	219	231	244	237	219
G. Machinery	68,264	29,001	29,167	232	235	170	188	185	192	220	204	203
H. Manufactures of wood and timber	469	139	130	346	337	41	46	54	54	56	45	48
I. Cotton yarns and manufactures	39,377	8,945	9,382	440	440	52	58	68	70	77	76	72
J. Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	25,550	8,693	8,298	302	294	116	123	132	134	139	124	130
K. Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	10,204	2,969	3,255	350	344	171	199	223	213	248	237	216
L. Manufactures of other textile materials	5,832	1,593	1,585	370	366	70	78	73	74	72	59	60
M. Apparel	7,174	2,381	2,236	294	301	110	122	136	133	127	105	112
N. Footwear	1,323	477	476	269	277	158	126	128	128	112	97	97
O. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	20,006	8,257	8,930	247	242	149	156	163	157	165	161	149
P. Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	3,497	1,433	1,330	259	244	48	79	72	78	80	99	107
Q. Leather and manufactures thereof	2,183	756	791	296	289	71	69	70	78	82	80	77
R. Paper, cardboard, etc.	5,064	1,983	2,079	264	255	121	114	122	124	127	120	114
S. Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	72,734	33,361	34,767	214	218	252	274	286	296	322	308	296
T. Rubber manufactures	1,410	617	672	211	229	171	186	170	175	182	163	159
U. Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured	20,900	8,764	8,982	237	238	118	135	133	138	135	125	122
Total, Class III	372,897	148,388	153,172	249	251	143	152	159	166	178	168	163
IV.—Animals, not for Food	940	225	308	*	*	164	136	139	166	161	181	133
V.—Parcel Post	9,154	3,620	4,095	*	*	140	127	114	154	129	136	120
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES	**423,185**	**167,350**	**172,023**	**251**	**253**	**126**	**134**	**138**	**147**	**155**	**146**	**142**

* These figures would have no significance.

Total Imports

Class and Group	Value as declared	Estimated value at 1938 prices		Index numbers of average values		Index numbers of volume						
	3rd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949	1st Quarter 1948	2nd Quarter 1948	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	1st Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949
	£'000	£'000	£'000	(1938 = 100)		(1938 = 100)						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco												
A. Grain and flour	38,794	12,295	14,579	333	316	66	87	87	85	75	78	66
B. Feeding stuffs for animals	2,901	1,034	1,012	375	281	54	38	53	52	18	35	36
C. Animals, living, for food	4,529	1,326	1,066	343	342	46	28	37	59	51	46	58
D. Meat	39,219	17,199	14,125	237	228	75	62	62	61	48	62	76
E. Dairy produce	46,876	15,745	17,634	293	298	72	63	53	53	82	88	79
F. Fresh fruit and vegetables	20,922	8,218	8,603	344	255	80	84	71	90	84	91	87
G. Beverages and cocoa preparations	25,892	10,303	10,264	245	251	100	84	85	105	120	88	89
H. Other food	40,191	14,518	14,843	264	277	60	86	78	90	73	104	102
I. Tobacco	15,509	6,214	1,667	268	250	55	26	133	108	56	29	107
Total, Class I	234,833	86,852	83,793	286	270	72	71	73	77	73	78	81
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured												
A. Coal	1	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*
B. Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like	3,540	1,570	1,691	239	225	106†	130†	110†	116†	118	141	131
C. Iron ore and scrap	12,632	6,613	4,765	179	191	119	145	159	136	115	171	237
D. Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap	9,638	4,205	4,178	230	229	87	94	82	100	89	102	103
E. Wood and timber	32,845	10,320	5,565	332	318	53	48	80	82	46	52	96
F. Raw cotton and cotton waste	26,460	6,196	9,046	469	427	76	96	50	81	94	122	84
G. Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags	27,985	9,436	11,340	331	297	95	84	64	68	89	106	89
H. Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	429	187	168	291	229	43	33	46	54	46	32	36
I. Other textile materials	5,287	1,353	1,583	403	391	79	74	57	53	74	63	54
J. Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	42,239	8,857	8,844	478	477	108	113	99	90	111	116	116
K. Hides and skins, undressed	9,448	3,033	3,561	319	312	61	67	68	56	64	78	67
L. Paper-making materials	11,601	4,220	4,184	338	275	56	89	91	87	81	94	95
M. Rubber	5,559	3,417	2,521	172	163	150	120	148	115	120	88	119
N. Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	6,971	2,200	2,212	299	317	109	66	90	85	104	83	83
Total, Class II	194,635	61,608	59,658	346	316	85	86	83	83	85	96	99
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured												
A. Coke and manufactured fuel	79	13	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	1,426	526	460	271	271	44	22	18	23	27	26	29
C. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	10,443	4,136	5,201	244	252	41	45	51	73	81	140	112
D. Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	25,292	9,443	9,541	300	268	83	86	99	80	72	94	93
E. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	2,081	682	570	287	305	31	32	30	32	32	32	39
F. Electrical goods and apparatus	752	363	286	255	207	31	35	34	41	30	36	46
G. Machinery	16,961	4,397	5,116	225	249	87	86	88	77	97	97	83
H. Manufactures of wood and timber	3,357	1,062	1,225	325	316	81	61	70	51	58	78	68
I. Cotton yarns and manufactures	6,773	1,740	1,857	385	389	139	120	149	187	209	237	222
J. Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	5,043	1,513	1,212	362	333	116	123	111	105	132	126	158
K. Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	2,923	1,225	1,107	246	239	55	48	31	48	68	89	99
L. Manufactures of other textile materials	6,044	1,376	911	439	439	89	97	125	82	73	79	120
M. Apparel	1,163	370	361	319	314	13	10	8	9	13	18	18
N. Footwear	307	79	239	315	389	15	33	25	15	16	34	11
O. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	5,363	2,260	2,701	245	237	99	101	102	81	84	80	67
P. Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	24,998	11,597	11,976	220	216	106	127	136	97	126	109	105
Q. Leather and manufactures thereof	3,081	936	838	338	329	36	47	38	53	59	52	58
R. Paper, cardboard, etc.	4,705	1,534	1,469	334	307	37	56	54	48	39	40	41
S. Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	6,800	2,452	1,373	325	277	152	111	95	92	106	106	190
T. Rubber manufactures	53	23	22	*	*	15	11	8	13	12	13	14
U. Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured	5,380	2,101	2,220	259	256	40	47	40	38	39	43	40
Total, Class III	127,024	47,828	48,692	270	266	73	78	81	70	77	83	82
IV.—Animals, not for Food	2,551	1,244	757	*	*	89	99	152	99	86	91	150
V.—Parcel Post	2,561	2,371	2,443	*	*	481	378	230	283	386	225	219
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES	**561,604**	**199,903**	**195,343**	**288**	**281**	**78**	**78**	**79**	**78**	**79**	**85**	**87**

* These figures would have no significance.

† Exclusive of diamonds imported and recorded in 1948, such imports not having been recorded in 1938. They are not included in the figures for 1949.

Retained Imports

Class and Group	Value as declared	Estimated value at 1938 prices		Index numbers of average values		Index numbers of volume						
	3rd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949	1st Quarter 1948	2nd Quarter 1948	3rd Quarter 1948	4th Quarter 1948	1st Quarter 1949	2nd Quarter 1949	3rd Quarter 1949
	£'000	£'000	£'000	(1938 = 100)		(1938 = 100)						
I.—Food, Drink and Tobacco												
A. Grain and flour	38,781	12,291	14,573	333	316	68	89	89	86	77	80	67
B. Feeding-stuffs for animals	2,900	1,034	1,012	375	280	54	39	53	52	18	36	36
C. Animals, living, for food	4,528	1,326	1,066	343	341	46	28	37	59	51	46	58
D. Meat	39,113	17,155	14,086	237	228	74	58	62	61	48	63	76
E. Dairy produce	46,810	15,716	17,299	290	298	72	63	52	52	82	87	78
F. Fresh fruit and vegetables	20,886	8,205	8,593	344	255	83	86	74	93	87	95	90
G. Beverages and cocoa preparations	24,125	9,529	9,166	250	253	112	92	95	117	134	91	94
H. Other food	39,641	14,359	14,756	264	276	60	88	79	91	74	106	103
I. Tobacco	15,481	6,202	1,636	268	250	56	26	138	111	57	29	110
Total, Class I	232,265	85,817	82,187	286	271	73	71	74	79	74	79	82
II.—Raw Materials and Articles Mainly Unmanufactured												
A. Coal	1	1	0	*	*	*	*	*	*	—	*	*
B. Other non-metalliferous mining and quarry products and the like	3,418	1,532	1,646	238	223	92†	119†	83†	96†	120	147	137
C. Iron ore and scrap	12,632	6,613	4,765	179	191	119	144	159	136	114	171	237
D. Non-ferrous metalliferous ores and scrap	9,636	4,204	4,168	230	229	93	99	87	106	94	108	109
E. Wood and timber	32,832	10,316	5,559	332	318	53	48	80	82	47	52	97
F. Raw cotton and cotton waste	26,302	6,157	9,019	469	427	79	100	50	84	98	127	87
G. Wool, raw and waste, and woollen rags	23,728	8,040	9,474	335	295	111	92	65	70	99	126	107
H. Silk, raw and waste, and artificial silk waste	427	186	168	291	230	42	33	45	55	47	33	36
I. Other textile materials	5,174	1,325	1,413	401	390	85	79	61	58	77	61	57
J. Seeds and nuts for oil, oils, fats, resins and gums	42,001	8,806	8,778	478	477	106	114	98	91	112	117	117
K. Hides and skins, undressed	8,313	2,331	2,713	363	357	98	111	114	72	98	125	108
L. Paper-making materials	11,601	4,220	4,184	338	275	56	89	91	87	82	95	95
M. Rubber	5,146	3,166	2,256	174	163	178	140	184	70	97	102	144
N. Miscellaneous raw materials and articles mainly unmanufactured	6,775	2,137	2,143	299	317	117	69	97	91	113	90	90
Total, Class II	187,986	59,034	56,286	350	318	90	92	87	85	89	103	108
III.—Articles Wholly or Mainly Manufactured												
A. Coke and manufactured fuel	79	13	7	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*	*
B. Pottery, glass, abrasives, etc.	1,412	521	455	271	271	44	22	18	23	27	26	29
C. Iron and steel and manufactures thereof	10,428	4,130	5,198	244	252	41	46	51	74	82	142	113
D. Non-ferrous metals and manufactures thereof	25,209	9,402	9,524	300	268	106	110	126	102	93	120	118
E. Cutlery, hardware, implements and instruments	1,971	625	527	294	315	33	32	30	32	33	33	39
F. Electrical goods and apparatus	690	333	270	254	207	32	35	33	40	29	36	44
G. Machinery	10,635	4,229	5,021	226	251	89	88	90	77	100	99	83
H. Manufactures of wood and timber	3,349	1,059	1,223	325	316	83	63	72	53	59	80	70
I. Cotton yarns and manufactures	6,727	1,729	1,848	385	389	147	127	158	199	221	251	235
J. Woollen and worsted yarns and manufactures	4,847	1,457	1,160	364	333	128	134	121	113	144	137	172
K. Silk and artificial silk yarns and manufactures	2,855	1,199	1,080	245	238	60	51	31	51	73	97	108
L. Manufactures of other textile materials	6,004	1,366	907	439	440	92	99	128	84	74	81	122
M. Apparel	1,145	364	356	319	315	14	10	8	9	14	19	19
N. Footwear	301	77	239	315	391	15	34	24	15	17	35	11
O. Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	5,261	2,220	2,658	244	237	100	102	103	82	85	81	68
P. Oils, fats and resins, manufactured	24,611	11,419	11,792	220	216	106	129	138	97	127	110	106
Q. Leather and manufactures thereof	3,048	924	827	338	330	42	54	44	61	68	60	67
R. Paper, cardboard, etc.	4,702	1,533	1,467	334	307	37	56	54	48	39	40	42
S. Vehicles (including locomotives, ships and aircraft)	6,292	2,214	1,206	335	284	87	96	89	85	96	102	187
T. Rubber manufactures	52	23	21	*	*	15	11	8	11	12	13	14
U. Miscellaneous articles wholly or mainly manufactured	5,058	1,935	2,080	262	261	41	48	38	34	41	45	42
Total, Class III	124,676	46,772	47,866	271	267	76	83	86	73	82	89	87
IV.—Animals, not for Food	2,299	1,124	686	*	*	109	109	153	115	106	105	171
V.—Parcel Post	2,561	2,371	2,443	*	*	481	378	230	283	386	225	219
TOTAL, ALL CLASSES	549,787	195,118	189,468	299	282	80	81	82	80	82	88	

* These figures would have no significance.

† Exclusive of diamonds imported and recorded in 1948, such imports not having been recorded in 1938. They are not included in the figures for 1949.

Distribution of United Kingdom Trade in the Third Quarter

THE PROGRESS of United Kingdom overseas trade in recent periods, distinguishing those countries and areas which are particularly important as markets or sources of supply, is shown in the main table below. The two smaller tables give details of some of the principal commodities exported to the United States and Canada during the same periods.

The total value of imports in the third quarter amounted to £561·6 million, £20·0 million less than in the second quarter, while United Kingdom exports fell by £8·7 million to £423·2 million and re-exports by £3·7 million to £11·8 million.

Imports from the Western Hemisphere as a whole were valued at £161·0 million, an increase of £16·2 million. There was, however, a reduction of £6·6 million for the United States to £51·3 million, mainly as a result of much smaller imports of cotton, grain and flour, refined petroleum and non-ferrous metals ; these reductions were partly offset by increases for tobacco and meat. Larger supplies of timber and dairy produce were responsible for most of the rise of £7·7 million (to £59·9 million) for Canada, while higher imports of meat accounted for the increase of £1·5 million (to £10·6 million) for the Argentine Republic. Imports from American Account countries rose by £1·8 million to £16·7 million and, among other Western Hemisphere countries, there were increases for Brazil, Uruguay and Peru.

Imports from the Sterling Area during July–September totalled £202·2 million, £26·1 million less than in the previous quarter ; the principal reductions were from Australia and New Zealand. O.E.E.C. countries supplied imports to the value of £146·0 million, an increase

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

United Kingdom Exports to United States of America in 1949

	Monthly Average			September
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	
	£ thousand			
Whisky	804	745	787	886
Aluminium and manufactures	346	36	7	2
Machinery	254	218	255	290
New cars	205	77	56	64
Agricultural tractors, other than track-laying	417	72	—	—
Woven cotton piece-goods ...	123	78	86	54
Woven woollen and worsted piece-goods*	347	265	282	233
Linen piece-goods and linen household goods	315	204	220	213
Apparel	117	82	190	218
China and earthenware ...	144	139	149	164
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	212	115	95	134
Paper, cardboard, etc. ...	195	129	155	162
Leather and manufactures ...	83	68	75	95

* Excluding flannels and delaines and certain other types of cloth.

United Kingdom Exports to Canada in 1949

	Monthly Average			September
	First Quarter	Second Quarter	Third Quarter	
	£ thousand			
Whisky	98	176	149	180
Iron and steel and manufactures	167	282	210	176
Non-ferrous metals and manufactures	337	291	116	147
Machinery	412	367	431	428
New cars	389	629	768	630
New ships and boats ...	343	314	1	—
Cotton yarns	109	77	78	53
Woven cotton piece-goods ...	383	338	96	87
Wool tops	335	393	301	266
Woollen and worsted yarns ...	107	94	56	41
Woven woollen and worsted piece goods*	940	755	707	516
Woollen carpets	156	106	129	111
Artificial silk piece-goods ...	240	214	54	24
Apparel	172	122	248	201
China and earthenware ...	296	255	267	233
Plate and sheet glass ...	99	94	104	86
Chemicals, drugs, dyes and colours	118	132	116	122

* Excluding flannels and delaines and certain other types of cloth.

Distribution of Trade in 1949

	Imports (c.i.f.)				Exports (f.o.b.)				Re-exports (f.o.b.)			
	£ million			Percentage of total value	£ million			Percentage of total value	£ million			Percentage of total value
	Monthly Average		September	September	Monthly Average		September	September	Monthly Average		September	September
	Second Quarter	Third Quarter			Second Quarter	Third Quarter			Second Quarter	Third Quarter		
United States of America and Possessions	19·30	17·09	16·29	9·00	3·33	3·77	4·08	2·87	0·09	0·27	0·41	11·44
Canada	17·40	19·95	16·28	8·99	6·57	6·25	5·35	3·76	0·06	0·15	0·15	4·28
Argentine Republic	3·01	3·53	5·52	3·05	1·82	4·60	4·09	2·88	0·01	0·07	0·09	2·60
American Account Countries	4·96	5·57	7·31	4·03	2·39	2·20	2·19	1·54	0·01	0·01	0·01	0·39
Other Western Hemisphere Countries*	3·57	7·52	9·25	5·11	4·49	4·49	4·57	3·23	0·06	0·05	0·03	0·56
Union of South Africa ...	2·68	2·49	2·55	1·41	14·53	8·33	5·66	3·99	0·06	0·04	0·02	0·43
British Colonies	21·10	20·68	19·12	10·56	19·02	20·08	22·81	16·06	0·13	0·14	0·18	5·02
Rest of Sterling Area	52·30	44·21	38·07	21·02	45·45	46·25	48·65	34·27	0·48	0·52	0·56	15·90
O.E.E.C. Countries and Possessions†	46·04	48·67	50·73	28·02	32·77	31·52	30·18	21·26	3·32	1·92	1·68	46·95
Eastern Europe	5·77	7·54	7·30	4·03	4·40	4·31	4·34	3·06	0·77	0·60	0·33	9·18
Rest of the World	17·73	9·95	8·65	4·78	9·20	9·26	10·07	7·08	0·17	0·17	0·11	3·25
TOTAL	193·86	187·20	181·07	100·00	143·97	141·06	141·99	100·00	5·16	3·94	3·57	100·00

* Excluding Japan and possessions of European countries.

† Excluding Irish Republic and Iceland, but including possessions in the Western Hemisphere.

Exemptions from Key Industry Duty

THE Board of Trade have under consideration the renewal, for the period January 1, 1950, to June 30, 1950, of the Exemptions from Key Industry Duty as set out in the Safeguarding of Industries (Exemptions) Orders Nos. (5) (i) (6) (ii) and (7) (iii) of 1949, made under Section 10 (5) of the Finance Act, 1926. Details of the articles covered by these Orders appeared in the *Board of Trade Journal* dated July 2, 1949, page 14; September 17, 1949, page 545 ; and October 8, 1949, page 692.

In particular, the Board are considering the discontinuance of the exemption of the following chemicals :—

Acid dipropyl-malonic.
Acid filicic.
Allyl paracetaminophenol.
Amido-guanidine sulphate.
The following butyl ester, namely butyl methyl adipate.
Cumenol, pseudo.
The following alkyl cyclohexanol ester, namely, methyl cyclohexanol methyl adipate.
p-Di-Ethoxy ethenyl diphenyl amidine and its hydrochloride.
Elbon (cinnamoyl para-oxyphenyl-urea.)
Eukodal.
Kryofin.
The following mercury compound, namely, N-(Oxy-aceto-mercuric-propyl)-ethylurethane.
Oxymethyl para-oxyphenyl benzylamine methyl sulphate.
The following napthyl ester, namely, a-napthyl isothiocyanate.
Nickel hydroxide.
The following organo-arsenic compound, namely, 4-oxy-3-ethylamino-phenyl arsinic acid N-methyl tetrahydropyridine β-carboxylic acid methyl ester.
Phenetidyl-phenacetin and its hydrochloride.

although the exemption of other articles may be discontinued as a result of this announcement.

Any representations on this matter should be addressed to the Industries and Manufactures (General) Division, Board of Trade, Millbank, London, S.W.1, before December 3, 1949.

(i) Statutory Instruments, 1949, No. 1158.
(ii) Statutory Instruments, 1949, No. 1677.
(iii) Statutory Instruments, 1949, No. 1824.

Distribution of Trade—(*Continued*)

of £7·9 million, while the figure for Eastern Europe rose by £5·3 million (mainly timber) to £22·6 million.

Exports to the United States in the third quarter amounted to £11·3 million compared with £10·0 million in the preceding three months. Most of the principal items except cars and agricultural tractors showed small increases over the second quarter level, but only machinery, china and earthenware and apparel reached the January–March figures. There was a fall from £19·7 million to £18·7 million in exports to Canada, largely due to negligible exports of ships and heavy reductions for textiles and non-ferrous metals ; exports of cars showed a further rise, however, and there were increases for machinery and apparel. Exports to the Argentine Republic amounted to £13·8 million, a big improvement on the low figure of £5·5 million recorded in the second quarter, but still £2·7 million short of the first quarter level. Compared with April–June the increases were widespread, but most marked in machinery, vehicles, cotton manufactures, chemicals and coal. There was a reduction in exports to American Account countries from £7·2 million to £6·6 million, but the total for the Western Hemisphere as a whole rose from £55·8 million to £63·9 million.

The decrease from £237·0 million to £224·0 million in exports to the Sterling Area in the third quarter was more than accounted for by the heavy fall of £18·6 million (to £25·0 million) for the Union of South Africa. Exports to the Colonies and to the rest of the Sterling Area showed small increases. The figure for O.E.E.C. countries, £94·6 million, was £3·7 million less than in the previous three months, while exports to Eastern Europe showed little change at £12·9 million.

Re-exports to the Western Hemisphere in the third quarter amounted to £1·6 million, rather more than double the April–June figure, while the figure for the Sterling Area showed a very small rise to £2·1 million. Re-exports to O.E.E.C. countries fell from £10·0 million to £5·7 million and there was a reduction from £2·3 million to £1·8 million for Eastern Europe.

Machinery Report for European Recovery

MECHANICAL and electrical engineering has so many diverse aspects that it is hardly possible to talk of it as one single industry. Nevertheless, for possibly the first time in the context of intra-European economies an effort has been made, in a Report*, published by The Organization for European Economic Co-operation, dealing with problems relating to Machinery among Participating Countries, to establish comparable statistics and to discern future trends for this industry looked at as a single Western European whole.

The plan of the Marshall countries, according to this Report, completed in December 1948, is to increase their production by 1952/53 to the extent of 45 per cent. over 1938 ; in this is included the Bi-Zone plan to recover its 1936 level of production. The question arises whether available markets will be able to absorb such production in kind and in quantity.

All the O.E.E.C. countries consider that they can overcome their own special difficulties regarding raw materials, fuel and power, manpower and investments.

Imports from the United States will decrease, though it will always be more economical to import some American machinery (certain machine-tools, printing machinery, petroleum equipment, etc.), rather than undertake their manufacture in Europe. Thus, imports of machinery from the United States in 1952/53 are estimated at $480 million as against $1,000 million in the 1948-49 programme. The Organization considers, however, that in certain fields of United States imports (such as civil engineering equipment) the possibility of increasing production in the participating countries can profitably be studied. A certain decreasing tendency is apparent in the import plans of the participating countries from each other.

It is planned to double exports in 1952/53 over the 1947 level ; progress up to the date of this Report would indicate that this target is in process of being reached. The proportion forecast for export to the Western Hemisphere, however, is substantial, and it must be noted that a number of the participating countries are unfamiliar with this market. Planned exports among member countries of the Organization show a surplus for the year 1952/53 over planned imports among these countries ; it is possible, however, that now that the participating countries can take fuller note of the supply possibilities among themselves, they will be able to revise their import programmes so as to take more from the participating countries and correspondingly less from the United States. Export plans towards Eastern Europe are based on pre-war patterns. Attention is specially called to the market possibilities for machinery in the Overseas Territories.

In an attempt to estimate whether production of O.E.E.C. countries in 1952/53 corresponds to probable requirements and market conditions, and whether the goods produced are of a kind to replace purchases in the United States, the Organization has undertaken special studies of the production of :—

machine tools ;
power station equipment ;
ball-bearings ;
small electric motors ;
enamelled wire.

The Report foreshadows further studies, which are now in progress, relating to civil engineering equipment and to specific questions submitted by the technical committees of O.E.E.C.

Machine-Tools

The overall planned production of machine-tools in 1952/53 appears broadly to be in balance with the likely consumption level, although this includes a provision for export of machine-tools to a degree substantially higher than in 1938. This will permit of a reduction of imports from the dollar area from $74 million in 1949/50 to $47 million in 1952/53.

Attention, however, is drawn to the fact that types of machine-tools vary widely and that there exist, therefore, possibilities of over-production in some standard types and under-production in certain specialized types. O.E.E.C. urges a broad interchange of information among the machine-tool industries, with the co-operation of the governments concerned.

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* Report of the Machinery Committee of O.E.E.C. (Section XIV of Vol. III.) Copies obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2., and branches, price 1s. (by post 1s. 2d.).

Consular Officers and Superintending Trade Consuls in the U.S.A.

UNITED KINGDOM business men visiting the United States, are advised to call on the Superintending Trade Consuls in New York, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans and on the Consular Officers in other places they may visit. If in Washington, business men will no doubt wish to call at the Commercial Department of the British Embassy. (Tel: Hobart 1340.)

These officers can provide up-to-date information about local conditions, market opportunities, firms interested in particular classes of goods, and other matters with which the traveller may be concerned.

Below is a list of the Consular Officers in the United States :—

Baltimore
Mr. J. T. Mulvenny, M.B.E., Consul, British Consulate, 306 Gillet Buildings, Light and Redwood Streets, Baltimore, 2. (Tel.: Saratoga 1082.)

Boston (Mass.)
Mr. C. E. Whitamore, O.B.E., Consul-General, British Consulate-General, Room 724, 10 Post Office Square, Boston, 9. (Tel: Liberty 2810.)

Chicago (Ill.)
Mr. A. H. Marlow, C.B.E., Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 39 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, 3. (Tel.: Financial 0623.)

Cincinnati (Ohio)
Mr. A. C. S. Adams, Consul, British Consulate, 3220 Carew Tower, Cincinnati. (Tel.: Main 3212.)

Cleveland (Ohio)
Maj. E. J. Hobbs, M.C., Consul, British Consulate, 1673 Union Commerce Building, Cleveland, 14. (Tel.: Main 7675.)

Dallas (Texas)
Mr. L. E. Bernays, O.B.E., Vice-Consul, British Vice-Consulate, 4325 Avondale, Dallas, 4. (Tel.: Lakeside 5009.)

Denver (Colorado)
Mr. B. H. Heddy, Consul, British Consulate, 315 First National Bank Building, Denver. (Tel.: Cherry 8777.)

Detroit (Mich.)
Mr. , Consul-General, Mr. A. R. Sinclair, Vice-Consul, British Consulate-General, 1430 National Bank Building, Detroit, 26. (Tel.: Randolph 4777.)

Galveston (Texas)
Mr. W. R. Reid, Vice-Consul, British Vice-Consulate, 1208 United States National Bank Building, Galveston. (Tel.: 2-8481.)

Houston (Texas)
Mr. J. T. Henderson, Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 513 Cotton Exchange Building, Houston, 2. (Tel.: Charter 4-4641.)

Jacksonville (Florida)
Mr. J. C. Thomson, M.V.O., O.B.E., Consul, British Consulate, 209 Consolidated Building, 118 East Bay Street, Jacksonville. (Tel.: 6-2705.)

Kansas City (Kansas)
Capt. H. Cotton-Minchin, Consul, British Consulate, 922 Walnut Street, Kansas City, 6. (Tel.: Grand 1644.)

Los Angeles (California)
Mr. R. H. Hadow, C.M.G., M.C., Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 448 South Hill Street, Los Angeles. (Tel.: Madison 6-4411.)

Mobile (Ala.)
Mr. J. R. Macpherson, M.B.E., Vice-Consul, British Vice-Consulate, P.O. Box 1191, Mobile. (Tel.: 3-1020.)

New Orleans (Louisiana)
Mr. D. F. MacDermot, C.B.E., Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 1022 Canal Building, 210 Baronne Street, New Orleans, 12. (Tel.: Canal 5152.)

New York
Sir Francis Evans, K.C.M.G., Consul-General, Mr. R. Reid-Adam, O.B.E., Deputy Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 61st Floor, Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, 1. (Tel.: Longacre 5-2070.)

Norfolk (Virginia)
Mr. A. I. Pye, Consul, British Consulate, 710-720 National Bank of Commerce Building, Norfolk. (Tel.: 4-1934.)

Philadelphia (Pennsylvania)
Mr. H. C. McClelland, C.B.E., Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 12 South 12th Street, Philadelphia, 7. (Tel.: Lombard 3-2430.)

Portland (Oregon)
Mr. J. MacDonald, O.B.E., Consul, British Consulate, 907 Lewis Building, Portland. (Tel.: Broadway 5669.)

San Francisco (California)
Mr. , Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco, 4. (Tel.: Satter 1-4383.)

Seattle (Washington)
Mr. F. C. Ogden, Consul, British Consulate, 1815 Exchange Building, Seattle. (Tel.: Seneca 2990,)

Spokane (Washington)
Mr. J. G. Ridland, O.B.E., Vice-Consul, British Vice-Consulate, 501 Peyton Building, 721 Riverside Avenue, Spokane, 8. (Tel.: Main 3751.)

St. Louis (Mo.)
Mr. L. F. L. Pyman, Consul, British Consulate, Shell Building, 1221 Locust Street, St. Louis, 3. (Tel.: Main 4688.)

St. Paul (Minneapolis)
Mr. M. C. M. Kerr-Pearse, Consul, British Consulate, Room W, 1662 First National Bank Building, St. Paul, 1. (Tel.: Cedar 2551.)

Superintending Trade Consuls

The Superintending Trade Consuls are as under :—

Atlantic Region—(All States east of Ohio and West Virginia and north of North Carolina).
Mr. R. Reid-Adam, O.B.E., Deputy Consul-General, British Consulate-General, 61st Floor, Empire State Building, 350 Fifth Avenue, New York, 1. (Tel.: Longacre 5-2070.)

Middle Western Region—(Consular Districts of Chicago, Detroit, St. Paul, Cincinnati, plus eastern part of West Virginia and State of Nebraska).
Mr. D. A. H. Wright, British Consulate-General, 39 S. La Salle Street, Chicago, 3. (Tel.: Financial 0623.)

Western Region—(Consular Districts of San Francisco, Los Angeles, Seattle and Denver).
Mr. W. H. Adams, M.B.E., British Consulate-General, 310 Sansome Street, San Francisco, 4. (Tel.: Satter 1-4383.)

Southern and South-Western Region—(Consular Districts of New Orleans, Houston, Jacksonville, St. Louis, plus North Carolina, Kansas and Oklahoma).
Mr. T. C. Sharman, British Consulate-General, 1022 Canal Building, 210 Baronne Street, New Orleans, 12. (Tel.: Canal 5152.)

Second Class Air Mail to N. America

AN announcement made by the Postmaster-Genera about a new air mail service, at reduced rates, for second-class mail to Canada (including Newfoundland), the United States and Mexico will be of particular interest to British exporters in their efforts to increase their trade with North America. The new rates came into operation on July 1. The announcement is as under :—

The Postmaster-General announces that, on and from July 1, second class mail for Canada (including Newfoundland, the United States of America and Mexico may be sent by air mail at the reduced air postage rate of 4d. per half ounce. This new service will apply to printed papers, commercial papers, samples, and literature for the blind. Small packets may also be sent by this service to the United States of America and Mexico. Second class air mail should conform to the general regulations already governing the various categories of second class mail sent by surface route.

E.C.A. Suggestions on How Europe Could Earn More Dollars

INTERESTING RESULTS of a special mission to Europe undertaken earlier this year by officials of the Economic Co-operation Administration, the United States Department of Commerce and business consultants are contained in the "Report of the E.C.A.—Commerce Mission," published by the Economic Co-operation Administration, Washington, D.C. The purpose of the Mission was to investigate possibilities of increasing Western Europe's dollar earnings by discussions with officials of the governments participating in the European Recovery Programme, businessmen and labour leaders.

In a foreword to the Report, Mr. Paul Hoffman, Marshall Aid Administrator, says that as a result of these discussions and its own investigations and studies over a ten-week period, the Mission recommended certain steps which the governments, industry and labour could take to increase exports to hard currency areas.

The Report is in six sections which are entitled : (1) The Problem ; (ii Conclusions : The Job can be Done ; (iii) What European Governments Can Do ; (iv) What European Business and Labour Can Do ; (v) What U.S. Business and Labour Can Do ; (vi) What the organization for European Co-operation Can Do.

The contents of the 4th Section, while of course they are naturally the views of the European Co-operation Administration, are likely to be of such interest to all British manufacturers and merchants concerned with the North American market that they are reprinted below.

Sales Promotion

European business can:—

Develop aggressive campaigns to sell in the United States market. European businessmen should actively seek buyers, not wait until buyers arrive at their shops or plants.

Re-examine their channels of distribution and historical exports in the United States. Modern marketing procedures and improved advertising media pointed towards different market areas should be selected. Many European firms which produce and sell handicraft and specialty products are too small to engage individually in direct distribution. Combinations of such firms which handle non-competitive but allied products can organize joint export and United States marketing organizations. As part of that effort they could conduct their own market surveys or engage competent marketing counsel to determine price levels and market potentials.

Arrange meetings with American buyers and businessmen both in Europe and in the United States, to exchange current information on new market opportunities for their particular products. Some European exporters and industrialists use outmoded and poor sales methods in selling their products to visiting American buyers. American buyers would tend to buy more if they found conditions of buying, selling, and delivery commitments similar to those they experience at home.

Personally study United States markets and methods. Their objectives should be : the employment of aggressive and experienced American agents able to secure interior as well as seaboard distribution for their products ; the inspection of potential retail outlets —individual stores or leased departments ; and the selection of competent advertising agencies which would invest their advertising dollars where they can produce the most profitable sales and repeat orders.

Maintain larger inventories in the United States strategically located to service repeat orders and replacements promptly. For this purpose increasing use could be made of foreign trade zones at New York, New Orleans, Los Angeles, San Francisco and elsewhere.

Participate in all major trade fairs which may be held in the United States, either as individual firms or in groups. The successful experience in Europe with this marketing technique commends it to the attention of potential sellers to the United States market.

Cultivate the full potentialities of the American tourist trade. In addition to maintaining tourist facilities such as hotels, restaurants and transportation, at maximum efficiency and attractiveness, European business should realize to the full the potentialities for direct sale of merchandise to the American tourist.

Make special efforts to maintain attractive displays of handicrafts and other consumer goods in European tourist centres. American tourists, now crossing the Atlantic in greater numbers than ever before, are an excellent point of contact between the European economies and the United States dollar market. They are a cross-section of American consumers. Buying the things which individually appeal to them, they often are valuable indicators of what other people in their communities would also buy—if similar merchandise were offered in the United States. American tourists, many of them important businessmen in their own communities, are also first-hand bearers of facts and ideas to the community to which they return. European businessmen should actively cultivate them as protagonists of balanced trade. Both European businessmen and European trade associations can profitably sell them ideas as well as merchandise.

Set up trade promotion staffs in the United States to promote exports to this country. They could do this individually as trade associations or other organizations of businessmen. They could be the link between a similar governmental effort and those of specific industries and trade organizations at home.

Products Design and Manufacture

European business can:—

Become more familiar with the requirements of the United States market as to standards and sizes, packaging, colours and styles. Some of their historical export products which have become outmoded during the past ten years of technological advance in the United States should be re-styled and new products should be developed.

Make an all-out effort to increase management-labour productivity and efficiency, lower production costs and overheads, and reduce prices.

During the war and early post-war years, the productivity and skill of labour declined significantly due to lack of practice, low standards of living and weakened morale. In this way, labour may be said to constitute a war casualty. A concerted effort should be made by labour and management, preferably acting jointly, to raise labour's productivity, to restore and increase its skills, by higher standards of living, improved working conditions, security of employment, training programmes, and refresher courses. Towards this end, intensive study should be devoted to techniques of low-cost production as developed in the United States and elsewhere.

The role and interest of labour in a programme of increased European export—showing the advantages to labour in this programme—should be made clear by management-labour meetings, articles in the labour press and other means. The co-operation of labour is essential to obtain an increased volume of output to sustain a large surplus for export and to maintain the traditionally high standards of quality associated with European products.

European businessmen should develop procedures for sub-contracting portions of large orders to firms in other European countries as well as the irown. Small industries should, where necessary, group themselves in productive associations so that they can handle United States orders which may be too large for individual firms.

Business firms should also develop the United States market for the available output of specific factories. European producers have frequently been dismayed at their inability to accept orders from the United States because of the size of the order. This, of course, should not prevent them from actively exploring the possibilities for distribution in portions of the United States market of the quantities of their product which they are capable of delivering.

Information

European business can:—

Organize information offices in the regions where their industries are most concentrated. These offices should furnish industry current information on :—

- How to operate : including the export requirements of European governments, export controls, currency regulations, exchange controls, allocations and other impediments.
- United States Customs procedures, tariffs and regulations.
- Export packing, new packing techniques and materials.
- United States markets for various types of European exports, including data on current prices, styles, designs, quality and other wholesale, retail and consumer requirements.

Work with their governments in developing better trade promotional representation in their European government missions in the United States in strategic market centres. Business could lend qualified leaders to their governments for that purpose.

Inform and educate itself, labour and the public on the necessity to produce, at a profit, but at competitive prices, goods for export to the United States. A sustained public opinion in foreign countries in

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Invitation to Tender for Shares

TENDERS are invited by the Board of Trade for the purchase, subject to the Special Conditions of Sale, of the shares described in the fourth column of the Schedule below. Attention is drawn to the facts that, in accepting any tender and directing the Custodian of Enemy Property in England to effect the sale, the Board will be guided by the national interests, and that the legal right to transfer the shares is vested in the Custodian who will, by direction of the Board of Trade, transfer title to an approved purchaser.

The shares in any particular Company cannot be split up and a tender must be made for the whole of those shares. A separate tender must be made for the shares in each Company. Tenders must be in the form provided.

A copy of the Particulars of Sale, the Special Conditions of Sale and the tender form may be obtained on application to the Administration of Enemy Property Department (Treasury and Board of Trade), T.E.4 (A), 32 Warwick Street, Regent Street, London, W.1.

The tenders must be addressed to the Controller-General of the Administration of Enemy Property Department at the above address and must be delivered there in a sealed envelope not later than 10 a.m. on December 2, 1949. The envelope must be clearly marked on the outside :—

Tender.....
Due 10 a.m. December 2, 1949.

SCHEDULE

1 Tender No	2 Company in which the shares are held	3 Share Capital	4 Number of shares offered for sale
41	The Birkenhead Oleo & Products Company Limited, 68 Argyle Street, Birkenhead, Cheshire. Manufacturers of oleo oil, beef, sheep and hog casings and other animal products.	Nominal £10,000. Issued £9,400 in 9,400 Ordinary shares of £1 each, fully paid.	100 shares of £1 each fully paid.
42	Osmond & Matthews, Limited, Whymark House, Whymark Avenue, Wood Green, London, N.22. Factors of household utensils, garden tools and other hardware.	Nominal £167,240 in 60,000 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each; 40,000 shares of £1 each and 1,344,800 Ordinary shares of 1s. each. Issued £63,707 in 31,650 6 per cent. Cumulative Preference shares of £1 each and 641,144 Ordinary shares of 1s. each, all fully paid.	2,318 Ordinary shares of 1s. each, fully paid.

How Europe Could Earn More Dollars—(*Continued*)

support of increased exports to the United States is a necessary stimulus to such trade.

Finance

European business can:—

Analyze all credit facilities available to it, seek better financial services from private sources for export trade and, if available credit facilities cannot supply necessary assistance at low rates and for sufficiently long terms, approach their governments for additional co-operation. Small business especially requires financial assistance to realize its full potential for exports to the United States.

Persuade European banks and financial organizations to take the lead in promoting profitable exports to the United States. They should follow the leadership of those bankers who have grown in importance by establishing both export and import departments for servicing the foreign commerce of their clients.

Make permanent associations with United States distributors through financial, long-term participation in joint export-import enterprises.

Investments—Overseas Territories

European business can:—

Explore new opportunities in their overseas territories, possibly in partnerships with United States private enterprise capital, through which exportable commodities can be created for the dollar market. Of utmost importance is the development of production of basic raw materials and agricultural products now in short world supply which business could approach and undertake of its own volition without necessarily waiting for foreign procurement programmes or governmental aid. Too often such waiting is the sign of inertia.

Raw Cotton Selling Prices

THE Raw Cotton Commission announces that as and from the opening of business on Monday, October 31, 1949, its raw cotton selling prices were adjusted as under :—

COVER QUOTATIONS

American (AM)	increased by 50 points per lb.
Brazilian-Sao Paulo (BS)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
North Brazilian-Serido style (NB)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Haitian (HT)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
West African (WA)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
East African (EA)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
East African-BP 52 (BP)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Argentine (AR)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Russian (GE)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
East Indian—Short Staple (IS)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
East Indian—American Seed (IL)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Sunday American (OT)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Egyptian	
Zagora (UG)	increased by 50 points per lb.
Ashmouni (UM)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Giza 7	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Giza 30 (NS)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Giza 23 (NG)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Peruvian-Tanguis (PT)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
Sudan	
"L" types X4 and below (HL)	increased by 50 points per lb.
Zeidab Irr. American Seed (HO)	,, ,, 50 ,, ,,
West Indian Sea Island (SI)	Unchanged.

DIFFERENTIAL ADJUSTMENTS

The undernoted differential adjustments will be effective as and from October 31, 1949 :—

East Indian—Short Staple (IS)

BIP	...	from	375	points off	to	425	points off	cover	quotation.	
BIM	...	,,	335	,, ,,		385	,, ,,	,,	,,	
BIK	...	,,	300	,, ,,		350	,, ,,	,,	,,	
BIG	...	,,	260	,, ,,		310	,, ,,	,,	,,	

SUDAN

"L" types X4 and below (HL)

XG4L	...	from	95	points on	to	75	points on	cover	quotation.	
G4L	...	,,	50	,, ,,		30	,, ,,	,,	,,	
K4L	...	,,	175	,, ,,		125	,, ,,	,,	,,	
K5L	...	,,	50	,, ,,		Pass.				
K6L	...	,,	225	,, off	to	275	,, off	,,	,,	

N.B.—Claims arising from the differential adjustments must be made not later than November 14, 1949.

Copies of the new price lists may be obtained from the office of the Commission in Liverpool and Manchester.

Congo Cotton

As from October 31, 1949, the following change in the basis quality for Congo No. 1 took effect :—

Due to the fact that production of Triumph No. 1 Quality Congo Cotton is to be discontinued in the near future, it has been decided to base the sales of all No. 1 quality on GAR instead of as at present on Triumph No. 1.

The Standard Type will still be Belgian Congo No. 1 Quality, but both GAR and Triumph will be deliverable against all sales of No. 1 Quality at the *same price.*

Stoneville will still be quoted at 20 points over No. 1 Quality.

Report of Oil Committee of O.E.E.C.

THE REPORT now published by the Oil Committee on the co-ordination of Oil Refinery Expansion in the member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation estimates that 62·4 million tons of crude oil will be refined in 1952/53, but points out that the consumption of petroleum products will continue to rise after 1952/53 and that additional plant will therefore be required.

The total annual increase in the consumption of petroleum products in Europe between 1949/50 and 1952/53 is estimated at roughly 9 per cent. This percentage should be compared with the annual increase in business activity within the member countries of the O.E.E.C. which, for the period under review, is estimated at about 6 per cent. for industry and 10 per cent. for agriculture.

The Report has been published in Paris, but printed copies are not yet available in this country. A further announcement will be made when copies are available at H.M. Stationery Office.

Shipping Movement at United Kingdom Ports

High Figures for Entrances and Clearances with Cargo in the Third Quarter

THERE is generally an increase in the third quarter of the year in the shipping movement with cargo in the foreign trade but, even allowing for this seasonal trend, entrances and clearances of vessels with cargo during July–September 1949 rose to high levels. The tonnage entered totalled 15·37 million tons net, and was, on a daily average basis, the highest since the corresponding quarter of

(*Continued on next page*)

Foreign Trade

Entrances and Clearances with Cargo

	Entered						Cleared					
	Number of vessels	Total	British‡	Foreign	Vessels with mail only	Other vessels	Number of vessels	Total	British‡	Foreign	Vessels with mail only	Other vessels
		Thousand tons net						Thousand tons net				
1948, Sept. ...	3,420	4,546	3,054	1,492	192	4,354	2,846	3,425	2,408	1,017	165	3,261
1949, Sept.† ...	3,784	4,846	3,199	1,647	162	4,684	3,228	4,027	2,813	1,214	180	3,846
Daily average in :												
1937	145	193	108	85	*	*	150	168	99	70	*	*
1938	138	187	107	81	*	*	139	161	95	67	*	*
1945	39	79	50	29	7	72	29	37	28	9	3	33
1946	66	93	64	28	5	88	56	58	44	14	4	54
1947	85	117	82	35	4	113	55	66	51	15	4	61
1948	100	138	95	43	6	133	81	98	70	28	5	93
1948, 1st Qtr.	81	121	87	34	6	115	62	78	59	19	5	73
2nd Qtr.	102	139	93	46	5	134	82	97	69	27	4	93
3rd Qtr.	117	155	104	51	7	148	94	112	78	34	6	106
4th Qtr.	99	137	95	42	5	133	87	104	74	30	5	99
1949, 1st Qtr.	93	130	86	45	4	127	84	98	69	29	3	95
2nd Qtr.	122	156	103	53	5	151	95	111	78	32	5	106
3rd Qtr.	131	167	109	58	6	161	104	127	89	39	6	122
1949, July ...	129	162	107	56	6	157	101	118	82	36	5	113
August	138	177	113	64	5	172	102	130	90	41	5	125
Sept.† ...	126	162	107	55	5	156	108	134	94	40	6	128

In Ballast

	Entered							Cleared						
	Number of vessels	Total	British‡	Foreign	Vessels with passengers only	Vessels calling for bunkers only	Other vessels	Number of vessels	Total	British‡	Foreign	Vessels with passengers only	Vessels clearing with bunkers only	Other vessels
		Thousand tons net							Thousand tons net					
1948, September	1,069	1,072	501	571	225	118	728	1,687	2,438	1,340	1,098	289	1,042	1,108
1949, September† ...	981	1,125	528	597	274	84	768	1,701	2,309	1,200	1,110	273	931	1,105
Daily average in :														
1937	59	65	30	35	*	*	*	54	91	40	51	*	*	*
1938	55	64	30	34	*	*	*	54	91	42	49	*	*	*
1945	46	73	40	33	2	5	66	56	116	63	54	6	34	76
1946	35	45	26	19	3	7	35	47	83	47	36	6	41	36
1947	21	32	18	14	4	7	21	53	84	51	34	7	44	34
1948	31	35	16	19	7	7	21	51	78	43	35	7	37	34
1948, 1st Qtr.	27	38	17	21	6	13	19	45	83	47	36	7	46	30
2nd Qtr. ...	33	34	16	18	6	7	21	55	80	43	37	8	36	37
3rd Qtr.	36	36	16	20	10	4	22	60	82	45	38	11	36	36
4th Qtr.	29	32	16	16	5	3	23	42	67	39	29	5	30	32
1949, 1st Qtr.	28	30	17	13	2	4	24	37	67	37	30	3	31	33
2nd Qtr. ...	29	33	18	15	6	4	24	56	78	43	35	7	31	41
3rd Qtr.	30	36	18	17	9	2	24	60	80	42	38	11	32	38
1949, July	30	34	20	15	8	3	24	60	82	45	36	11	33	38
August	28	35	17	18	10	2	23	62	81	41	40	12	32	38
September† ...	33	38	18	20	9	3	26	57	77	40	37	9	31	37

* Not separately distinguished.
† Provisional. Figures for the current year are subject to minor amendments.
‡ British and Irish Republican.

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports—(*Continued*)

1939. Clearances, at 11·73 million tons net, were, on the same basis, also the highest for ten years. Foreign tonnage accounted for 35 per cent. of the total entrances with cargo compared with 34 per cent. in April–June. The proportion of foreign tonnage clearing was 31 per cent. against 29 per cent. in the earlier quarter.

Average daily entrances in July–September 1949 of all vessels recorded in ballast amounted to 35,530 tons net, 7 per cent. more than in the previous quarter. The daily rate for vessels calling solely to disembark passengers was 53 per cent. above that for April–June and the highest since the third quarter of 1948. For vessels calling for bunkers only, the daily rate fell by 29 per cent. and was the lowest since the first quarter of 1945.

Total clearances in ballast during the third quarter averaged 80,000 tons daily, 2½ per cent. greater than in April–June. The daily rates for vessels embarking passengers only and for those clearing with bunkers only, 10,520 and 31,812 tons, respectively, were the highest for a year, but for other vessels clearing in ballast the rate was lower than in the previous quarter by 8 per cent.

Vessels with Cargo (excluding Mail)

The table below gives details by nationalities and trading areas of the tonnage entering and clearing with cargo (excluding vessels unloading or loading mail only) in the third quarter of 1949, compared with the preceding three quarters and with the quarterly average for 1938.

Nationality of Vessels

Compared with the previous quarter, entrances with cargo of

(*Continued on page* 885)

Foreign Trade

Entrances and Clearances with Cargo*

Thousand tons net

—	Entered					Cleared				
	1948		1949†			1948		1949†		
	Quart'rly average	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter	Quart'rly average	Fourth quarter	First quarter	Second quarter	Third quarter
By Nationality of Vessels										
British‡:—										
Registered in United Kingdom	8,030	8,082	7,113	8,795	9,338	5,897	6,185	5,742	6,566	7,590
„ „ Canada	123	130	122	66	121	32	37	40	9	34
„ „ Other British Countries and the Irish Republic	217	244	252	326	328	234	279	253	325	313
Total British‡	8,370	8,456	7,487	9,187	9,787	6,163	6,501	6,035	6,900	7,937
Finnish	85	71	91	110	119	80	91	100	112	106
Swedish	516	581	537	623	720	247	306	324	261	297
Norwegian	702	790	761	769	776	264	308	332	302	259
Danish	288	310	257	409	506	220	240	207	269	418
German	23	7	2	37	87	42	56	36	58	68
Dutch	470	493	641	749	722	403	479	538	593	646
Belgian	245	217	208	236	372	224	189	174	210	337
French	207	166	261	302	466	236	226	270	279	443
Spanish	36	64	92	50	45	46	81	66	62	68
Greek	154	137	79	146	130	41	45	19	29	26
United States of America	628	514	535	599	588	318	341	245	334	334
Panamanian	222	192	204	258	180	55	73	50	80	87
Other	178	212	241	308	356	151	193	166	163	188
Total Foreign	3,754	3,754	3,909	4,596	5,067	2,327	2,628	2,527	2,752	3,277
TOTAL	12,124	12,210	11,396	13,783	14,854	8,490	9,129	8,562	9,652	11,214
By Trading Areas										
1. (*a*) Irish Republic	634	611	557	819	1,055	809	790	746	969	1,251
1. (*b*) Northern Europe (Foreign)	2,606	2,843	2,569	3,110	3,678	2,154	2,371	2,221	2,381	2,786
2. Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean Countries	1,500	1,460	1,503	1,915	2,226	1,174	1,327	1,229	1,415	1,762
3. Central and Eastern Mediterranean Countries	512	402	417	437	391	440	388	410	403	341
4. West and South Africa	652	672	706	731	668	479	561	530	569	492
5. East Africa, Persian Gulf, India	1,074	1,217	1,281	1,359	1,330	639	698	708	821	840
6. Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific	217	227	250	306	366	250	287	330	285	413
7. Australasia	664	748	669	885	728	402	463	454	461	629
8. North America—Atlantic Coast	2,176	2,165	1,724	2,473	2,670	1,452	1,405	1,272	1,739	1,891
9. West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast)	1,215	1,067	902	1,043	967	144	173	149	153	139
10. South America—Atlantic Coast	521	557	463	292	402	453	545	397	342	553
11. South and Central America—Pacific Coast	43	56	64	56	72	34	42	43	38	46
12. North America—Pacific Coast	271	162	247	288	275	60	79	72	74	68
13. Other Areas	39	23	44	69	26	0	—	1	2	3
Total British Countries and the Irish Republic	3,870	3,907	3,410	4,464	4,835	2,928	3,141	2,979	3,418	4,182
Total Foreign Countries	8,254	8,303	7,986	9,319	10,019	5,562	5,988	5,583	6,234	7,032
TOTAL	12,124	12,210	11,396	13,783	14,854	8,490	9,129	8,562	9,652	11,214

* Excluding vessels with mail only.
† Figures for the current year are subject to minor amendments.
‡ British and Irish Republican.

Foreign Trade

Arrivals and Departures at Principal Ports

Thousand tons net

Port	Arrivals						Departures					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1938	1949*		1938	1949*		1938	1949*		1938	1949*	
	Quarterly average	Second quarter	Third quarter	Quarterly average	Second quarter	Third quarter	Quarterly average	Second quarter	Third quarter	Quarterly average	Second quarter	Third quarter
Blyth	4	4	7	158	57	76	223	109	134	235	111	139
Bristol	726	609	705	734	636	719	117	78	140	579	461	611
Cardiff	304	233	259	914	429	415	884	297	313	1,421	642	599
Dover	746	631	894	945	709	975	812	636	859	946	712	966
Falmouth (including Truro)	32	15	15	301	255	238	1	6	0	408	388	412
Folkestone	225	162	318	275	169	362	232	149	231	274	170	307
Grimsby (inc. Immingham)	203	210	255	381	348	395	297	201	271	443	402	473
Harwich	642	561	712	681	731	894	626	555	710	681	733	895
Holyhead	329	319	497	361	332	513	297	325	495	360	334	516
Hull	1,280	955	1,095	1,355	1,067	1,245	465	383	461	1,188	990	1,189
Lancaster	1	169	196	1	174	203	—	4	3	1	126	164
Liverpool	2,797	2,397	2,480	3,659	3,027	3,117	1,956	1,675	1,934	3,380	2,913	3,157
London	4,842	3,383	3,321	5,630	3,990	3,927	2,439	2,136	2,066	5,104	3,770	3,888
Manchester (inc. Runcorn)	816	818	766	884	854	816	326	346	345	724	743	714
Middlesbrough	320	444	468	481	604	636	418	326	380	548	570	644
Newhaven	169	124	158	193	133	167	165	119	155	193	134	167
Newport (Mon.)	72	124	191	244	254	332	401	217	249	459	330	391
Plymouth	1,037	185	158	1,374	350	397	124	33	60	1,352	366	411
Southampton	2,058	1,666	1,725	2,880	2,316	2,553	1,947	1,499	1,753	2,895	2,313	2,539
Swansea	206	299	261	527	439	402	612	336	382	742	538	531
Tyne ports	518	412	507	1,254	662	773	1,036	347	515	1,556	910	1,000
Glasgow	1,027	785	773	1,225	905	872	934	579	664	1,227	970	1,052
Grangemouth	237	232	221	271	260	255	80	76	76	172	164	169
Greenock	256	44	46	617	109	107	157	26	32	616	122	112
Leith	245	145	144	323	151	154	199	58	53	329	128	140
Belfast	461	206	203	889	212	225	337	74	62	837	195	201
Other ports	2,145	1,274	1,464	3,871	1,550	1,765	2,164	706	790	3,882	1,382	1,503
Total	21,698	16,406	17,839	30,428	20,723	22,533	17,249	11,296	13,133	30,552	20,617	23,010

Coasting Trade

Arrivals and Departures at Principal Ports

Thousand tons net

Port	Arrivals						Departures					
	With cargo			With cargo and in ballast			With cargo			With cargo and in ballast		
	1938	1949*		1938	1949*		1938	1949*		1938	1949*	
	Quarterly average	Second quarter	Third quarter	Quarterly average	Second quarter	Third quarter	Quarterly average	Second quarter	Third quarter	Quarterly average	Second quarter	Third quarter
Blyth	3	1	2	508	570	564	403	503	491	428	512	513
Bristol	109	111	136	249	319	416	95	122	124	386	440	558
Cardiff	46	50	59	916	643	723	225	219	199	396	449	521
Cowes	263	864	1,226	746	912	1,420	228	828	1,202	744	915	1,426
Hartlepool	1	1	2	212	185	194	162	178	174	199	185	225
Hull	85	32	47	215	228	248	147	102	99	354	240	231
Lancaster	187	146	157	247	294	334	177	285	304	248	340	375
Liverpool	497	497	672	748	831	1,034	519	512	638	1,082	956	1,219
London	1,838	1,841	1,773	2,064	2,113	2,187	536	251	252	2,371	2,313	2,326
Middlesbrough	29	43	37	265	228	252	96	61	66	201	236	275
Newport (Mon.)	37	30	32	339	211	191	46	54	62	120	140	155
Portsmouth	136	124	137	613	609	905	66	45	62	617	591	809
Southampton	167	432	552	488	568	786	134	449	561	484	607	793
Sunderland	23	22	20	542	491	464	409	407	383	462	480	448
Swansea	32	47	49	318	279	361	50	81	84	107	165	201
Tyne ports	106	51	57	1,029	1,099	1,132	527	675	703	723	863	907
Aberdeen	183	125	126	187	132	129	125	69	78	211	154	154
Glasgow	214	257	287	418	492	526	202	209	228	382	392	443
Leith	134	58	62	231	77	86	177	56	56	221	104	107
Stranraer	124	93	202	131	94	234	123	93	220	131	96	230
Belfast	887	954	1,155	1,001	1,056	1,343	708	703	909	1,057	1,076	1,411
Other ports	2,030	1,862	1,919	4,302	3,827	4,521	2,024	1,648	1,718	4,430	3,791	4,678
Total	7,131	7,641	8,709	15,769	15,258	18,050	7,182	7,550	8,613	15,654	15,045	18,095

* Figures for the current year are subject to minor amendments.

Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports—(*Continued*)

foreign vessels rose more than did those of British* nationality and the increases over the corresponding quarter of 1948 were 16 per cent. for foreign and only 6 per cent. for British* vessels. The daily average for British* vessels was the highest since 1939 and among the foreign nationalities, Swedish, Danish, Belgian and French entrances in July-September were also the highest for ten years. The chief declines over the year were in the tonnages of Panamanian and United States vessels entered, which were lower by 38 and 16 per cent., respectively, though in the case of the latter flag they were still 15 per cent. greater than in the last quarter of 1948.

Clearances of British* and foreign shipping in the quarter just ended were about 14 and 19 per cent., respectively, above those recorded for July–September 1948 and the daily rates, as in the case of entrances, were the highest since 1939. Dutch, Danish and French tonnages were greater by 50, 44 and 41 per cent., respectively, than a year earlier and together accounted for about 92 per cent. of an increase of 514,000 in the total foreign tonnage which cleared, but Norwegian clearances were 11 per cent. lower than in July–September 1948.

Trading Areas

Entrances in July–September 1949 from British† and foreign countries were 8 and 7½ per cent., respectively, greater than in the previous quarter and 12 and 7 per cent., respectively, greater than a year earlier, reaching the highest figures recorded for any quarter of the last ten years. Compared with July–September 1948 there were appreciable increases in entrances from the Irish Republic, Northern Europe (foreign), Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean countries, and also from Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific, the latest figures for these areas rising to the highest since 1939. Entrances from East Africa, Persian Gulf, India were the second highest since 1939, while from North America—Atlantic Coast they were the highest for two years. Entrances from West Indies and Central America (Atlantic Coast) were the second lowest since the first quarter of 1947 and from Central and Eastern Mediterranean countries the lowest since the fourth quarter of that year.

Clearances during the last quarter to British countries† and foreign countries were 22 and 13 per cent., respectively, higher than in April–June, and 26 and 10 per cent., respectively, greater than in July–September 1948. As in the case of entrances, the latest figures were the highest since 1939. Among the individual trading areas, clearances to the Irish Republic, Northern Europe (foreign), East Africa, Persian Gulf, India, Eastern Asia and Islands in the Pacific, Australasia, and the Atlantic coast of North and South America were also the highest recorded for ten years. Clearances to Europe (Atlantic) and Western Mediterranean countries and to South and Central America—Pacific Coast were the highest since 1940, but those to Central and Eastern Mediterranean countries were the lowest since the last quarter of 1947.

* The figures relate to vessels of British and of Irish Republican nationality.
† British countries and the Irish Republic.

Arrivals and Departures

The tables on page 884 show arrivals and departures at principal ports in the foreign and coasting trades, respectively, during the last two quarters compared with the quarterly average for 1938.

Both arrivals and departures with cargo in the foreign trade during July–September 1949 were greater at the majority of the ports compared with the preceding quarter or with the corresponding quarter of a year earlier and for each of these categories the figures for Dover, Folkestone, Harwich, Holyhead, Hull, Middlesbrough and Southampton were the highest recorded for ten years. Arrivals with cargo at Grimsby (including Immingham), Lancaster, Newport and Tyne ports and departures with cargo from Bristol and Glasgow were also the highest for a decade. Departures with cargo from Blyth, Swansea and Tyne ports were greater than in any quarter since 1940.

Coasting trade arrivals and departures with cargo during the last quarter at most of the ports were greater compared either with the preceding quarter or with a year earlier. At Cowes, Liverpool, Southampton, Stranraer and Belfast the figures for both the inward and outward movement with cargo were the highest for over ten years.

September Statistics

Entrances with cargo in the foreign trade during September fell, on a daily average basis, by 9 per cent. from the peak figure recorded for the previous month and reverted to the July level. Clearances with cargo, on the same basis, rose by 3 per cent., the September figure being the highest since August 1939.

The daily average of entrances in the foreign trade of vessels in

(*Continued on page* 886)

Foreign Trade

Arrivals and Departures at Port Areas

Thousand tons net

Area	Total tonnage				Arrived with cargo				Departed with cargo			
	1949				1949				1949			
	June	July	August	Sept. †	June	July	August	Sept. †	June	July	August	Sept. †
East Coast of Scotland ...	504	497	485	427	245	265	237	207	88	63	79	84
North-east Coast	1,137	1,207	1,235	1,265	350	380	382	368	309	355	366	400
Humber ports	1,010	1,244	1,168	1,171	437	474	523	466	225	292	245	311
Thames area	3,233	2,830	3,643	3,290	1,377	1,173	1,608	1,343	983	756	1,002	1036
East Channel ports*	818	1,011	1,110	895	381	455	512	408	368	415	456	374
West Channel ports	2,251	2,189	2,540	2,389	716	653	723	703	617	553	780	656
Bristol Channel	1,291	1,461	1,351	1,450	451	549	499	502	312	399	332	390
Fishguard and North Wales ...	448	506	500	455	212	242	240	218	215	243	235	217
Mersey and North-west Coast	2,554	3,012	2,715	2,700	1,140	1,268	1,233	1,093	640	807	726	771
West Coast of Scotland ...	797	796	804	734	313	298	316	281	223	247	234	247
Northern Ireland and Isle of Man	167	113	185	166	78	56	99	65	28	21	21	21
Total British‡ Vessels ...	9,316	9,829	10,213	9,933	3,725	3,834	4,200	3,874	2,851	2,948	3,137	3,217
Total Foreign Vessels ...	4,894	5,037	5,523	5,009	1,975	1,979	2,172	1,820	1,157	1,203	1,339	1,290
Total	14,210	14,866	15,736	14,942	5,700	5,813	6,372	5,654	4,008	4,151	4,476	4,507
Monthly average 1948 ...	12,515				4,754				3,368			
Monthly average 1947 ...	10,449				3,907				2,297			
Monthly average 1938 ...	20,327				7,233				5,750			

* East of Portsmouth.
† Provisional. Figures for recent months are subject to minor amendments.
‡ British and Irish Republican.

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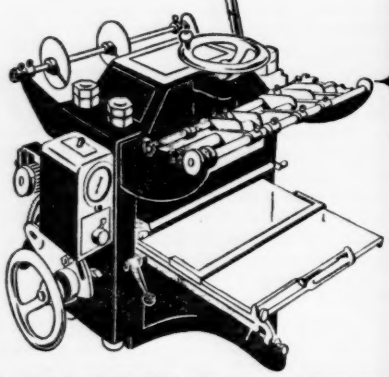

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Shipping Movement at U.K. Ports—(*Continued*)

ballast was 7 per cent. greater than in August and the highest since July 1948, while for clearances in ballast the rate, which fell by 5 per cent., was the lowest since April.

For both arrivals and departures with cargo in the coasting trade the daily rate exceeded the peak figures recorded for September by about 4 per cent.

The following table shows the quantities of coal and oil fuel shipped for the use of vessels engaged in the foreign trade and for fishing vessels during September and certain earlier periods.

	Monthly Averages			Sept. 1948	Aug. 1949	Sept. 1949
	1938	1947	1948			
	Thousand tons					
Coal ...	874	366	453	461	424	437
	Million gallons					
Oil fuel ...	26·1	38·5	39·0	30·1	43·5	38·9

The daily average of bunker coal shipped in September was the highest since last December, but shipment of oil fuel for bunkering, on the same basis, fell by 7 per cent. from the peak figure for August.

Definitions

(1) The foreign trade statistics relate to voyages direct from any port abroad to a port in the United Kingdom, or *vice versa*, or from one port to another in the United Kingdom, so long as the vessel has on board cargo shipped abroad, or shipped in the United Kingdom for discharge abroad, or passengers from or for a port outside the United Kingdom.

The coasting trade statistics include vessels carrying only coastwise cargo or passengers from port to port in the United Kingdom, and vessels moving between these ports without at the time having on board cargo or passengers from or for a port abroad. For example, the coastwise movement in ballast includes foreign trade vessels which, having completed the discharge of cargo or passengers from abroad at one United Kingdom port, proceed coastwise to another port to load for the return voyage.

(2) Cargo figures relate to vessels which load or unload merchandise, bullion, specie or mail, except those loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers or ships' stores.

(3) Ballast figures relate to all vessels other than those defined in (2) and include vessels loading or unloading only Government stores, bunkers, ships' stores or passengers.

(4) Vessels in the foreign trade, calling during the course of a single voyage at more than one port of the United Kingdom, are recorded as entered and cleared at one port only, but as arrived and departed at each port.

Coasting Trade

	Arrived with cargo		Departed with cargo	
	Number	Thousand tons net	Number	Thousand tons net
1948, September ...	8,855	2,676	8,909	2,668
1949, September* ...	8,593	2,953	8,446	2,918
Daily average in :				
1937	289	80	285	80
1938	277	78	273	79
1945	205	55	204	55
1946	230	66	229	66
1947	250	73	248	73
1948	260	78	256	78
1948, 1st Qtr. ...	243	73	239	73
2nd Qtr. ...	261	78	258	78
3rd Qtr. ...	287	85	284	85
4th Qtr. ...	249	77	243	76
1949, 1st Qtr. ...	251	79	247	78
2nd Qtr. ...	264	84	259	83
3rd Qtr. ...	284	95	280	94
1949, July ...	282	91	276	90
August ...	285	94	281	94
September*	286	98	282	97

* Provisional. Figures for the current year are subject to minor amendments.

Questions Asked and Answered in Parliament

Below is a selection of questions of interest to industry answered in Parliament.

THURSDAY OCTOBER 27

Jute Cloth

Asked if he was aware that there was a considerable demand for jute cloth in the United States of America, that Dundee firms were anxious to meet this need, but were prohibited from doing so by the export quotas imposed by his department, and what steps he intended to take to encourage this important section of exports to the dollar areas, the President of the Board of Trade, Mr. Harold Wilson, said that the output of jute cloth in the United Kingdom was insufficient to meet all requirements. These consisted principally of packaging for, or use in the manufacture of, goods which were in many cases themselves exported at a value greatly in excess of the actual jute used.

It would clearly be inappropriate therefore to allow direct export of jute cloth if this meant reducing the supply for these purposes. Exporters were, of course, free to dispose of their individual quotas in the dollar markets.

Imports of Books from America

The President was asked to which countries 50 per cent. of the 1,200,000 American novelettes and Hollywood romances, imported during September and October were to be re-exported; and out of what dollar funds the purchases were financed.

He replied that the licence in question was issued before the standstill on new dollar expenditure under the policy, then in force, that imports of books of fiction from the United States could be allowed provided that not less than 50 per cent. by value of the imports were re-exported. No stipulation was made as to the particular countries to which the re-exports should be sent. Payment for the imports would be made from our general dollar funds.

This policy had since been discontinued.

Census of Production Questionnaire

Asked what number of replies, in terms of percentage of the total sent out, had been received to the questionnaires on the Census of Production, the President replied, 87 per cent.

Books from Irish Republic

There was now no prohibition on the import of books from the Irish Republic, the President stated. An Open General Licence came into force on October 5 permitting unrestricted imports of books into the United Kingdom from a number of countries, including the Irish Republic.

Imports of Timber

Imports of timber from Europe in the next six months were expected to show the usual seasonal fall, the President stated, mainly due to the freezing up of the Baltic Ports. The trend of European prices appeared to be downwards.

Textiles at B.I.F.

Asked why no major textile display was to be arranged for the British Industries Fair for 1950 the President replied that it was the wish of the textiles industry as a whole to stage a major display at the British Industries Fair on alternate years. The last major display was at the 1949 Fair and the next would be at the 1951 Fair. Nevertheless the textiles and clothing section at Earls Court would be one of the largest trade groups at the 1950 Fair, embracing the displays of 150 firms, occupying more than 55,000 square feet.

Felling of Trees

The Control of Growing Trees and Home Grown Round Timber in the Log (No. 1) Order, 1944, prohibited the felling of home grown timber without a licence, and its provisions were well known to the trade, the President said. A felling licence indicated clearly what trees may be felled and if trees were felled which were not covered by a licence the feller concerned was liable to prosecution. If there was damage short of felling, the matter was not for his Department being one between the owner of the land and the timber merchant.

The extent to which clearance of debris took place after felling was entirely a matter between the seller and the buyer of standing timber, the President added.

Imports of Mats and Baskets

Asked whether he was aware that foreign imports of mats and baskets were having an adverse effect upon employment in workshops for the blind in Wales, and particularly in Newport, and whether he would restrict such imports into this country, the President replied that the quantity of baskets and mats at present being imported from abroad was well below the pre-war level, and should not be causing undue hardship. The purpose of our import licensing restrictions was to safeguard our balance of payments, and he would not be justified in using them for the protection of a special section of industry.

Exports to Eastern Europe

The President was asked to give a list detailing specific instances brought to the notice of his department alleging that the countries of Eastern Europe had closed their markets to the general range of British exports.

He replied that the compilation of a list of complaints would not justify the research involved. Imports into Eastern European countries were made almost entirely by State controlled monopoly organizations and there was no free market for the general range of United Kingdom exports. Only restricted quantities of the goods we should particularly like to sell gained admittance to these markets. Representation on particular cases were, therefore, useless, but in our trade agreements with Poland and Czechoslovakia small annual quotas for United Kingdom exports of this kind had been secured as part of an overall bargain.

MONDAY OCTOBER 31

Use of Waste Paper

Asked to what extent waste paper was still being used in the manufacture of new paper or paperboard, the Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Trade Mr. John Edwards, replied that during the third quarter of this year the average weekly consumption of waste paper for the manufacture of paper and board was 13,200 tons as compared with 13,600 tons a week in the third quarter of last year. The total consumption for the first nine months of the year was 550,000 tons as compared with 546,000 tons in the corresponding period of last year.

Industrial Plant from Germany

The President was asked how industrial plant dismantled in Germany and allocated to various firms in this country was valued ; on what basis was the allocation made ; and to whom was payment made.

He replied that industrial plant acquired from Germany as reparations was sold only through Government disposal channels at prices roughly equivalent to those ruling in the United Kingdom for corresponding equipment in the same secondhand condition. Where possible the price was determined by competitive tender, but where there was only one applicant or the national interest demanded that the plant should be allocated to a particular firm, it was sold either by means of independent valuation accepted by both sides, or if this was not possible, at the best price obtainable by negotiation. Steel works plant, when it could not be disposed of by competitive tender, would be dealt with by a special valuation panel of experts about to be set up, on which the industry would be represented. Payment was made to the Ministry of Supply, who arranged the disposal contract.

TUESDAY NOVEMBER 1

Closed Grenfell Factory

Mr. Edwards said he was aware that production in the Grenfell factory at Aberbagoed had unfortunately ceased and most of the persons employed had been given notice. The occupiers had informed him that they had finally taken this decision in view of the leaking of rain through the roof and because they considered the heating boiler

equipment to be inadequate. He was in touch with the firm, but was not in a position that day to comment on the possibilities of the factory restarting.

Prices of Toys

Asked to what extent the results of the inquiries of the Central Price Regulation Committee into the increases in the prices of toys had produced information which would involve a re-imposition of price control, and when the Committee's report would be ready, Mr. Edwards said the Committee had not yet completed their enquiries, but it was expected to receive a report from them by the middle of November.

Yarn Spinners' Prices

The President was asked if he would refer to the Monopolies Commission the activities of the Yarn Spinners' Association in fixing minimum prices since the removal of price control by his department.

Mr. Edwards replied that the Yarn Spinners' Association price arrangements appeared to be of a kind to which the provisions of the Monopolies and Restrictive Practices (Enquiry and Control) Act, 1948, might apply. The Government had not received any request that the goods covered by these arrangements should be referred to the Monopolies Commission. The Commission were fully occupied for the time being on the cases already referred to them, and he could not anticipate the choice of subjects for future references.

Prices of Timber

Mr. Edwards said that the Government's selling price policy on timber was to make neither profit nor loss over a period of trading ; and the margin between their buying and selling prices was no greater than followed from this policy. The Government had constantly in mind the desirability of reducing timber prices whenever they were satisfied that this could be done without danger of loss to the taxpayer.

Pottery for North America

Mr. Edwards said he was well aware of the great demand in the United States—and in Canada, too—for high quality British pottery and of the difficulties caused by protracted deliveries. These were due to the impracticability of increasing quickly enough production of the special types of ware which the North American market demands. The Member for Stoke was informed on October 25 of some of the steps which were being taken to help manufacturers to increase their production for export. Wherever possible, as in the allocation of scarce resources, preference was given to manufacturers with potentially large dollar exports.

Exports of Textile Machinery

Asked to what extent currency restrictions were hampering Oldham textile machinery makers in their efforts to sell their products abroad, and which countries were restricting import licences on British-produced textile machinery, the Secretary for Overseas Trade, Mr. A. G. Bottomley, said it was not possible for him to say within the limits of an answer to a Parliamentary Question to what extent currency restrictions were hampering the export of textile machinery from the United Kingdom. With regard to the second part of the Question, he circulated the following information in the Official Report :—

Although, with certain exceptions listed below, textile machinery might appear to be covered by import controls in the Commonwealth, all European countries, the Middle East and some South American and Far Eastern countries, these controls were not always and everywhere operated restrictively, against the United Kingdom, notably in Canada and New Zealand.

No import licences were required for this machinery in Australia, the Colonies, the United States, Belgium, Switzerland, Egypt, Venezuela, Mexico, Peru, Cuba and a number of other countries, some of which, however, were unlikely to be buyers of textile machinery.

Resale Price Maintenance

Asked what action the Government proposed to take in accordance with the recommendations of the Report of the Resale Price Maintenance Committee, the President referred to a reply given on June 2, when he said that he would invite the principal trade organizations to consider the most satisfactory means of ensuring that resale price maintenance by individual producers should not injure the interests of the consumer. He had now discussed the matter with representatives of the Federation of British Industries and of the National Union of Manufacturers. They had told him that the Federation and the National Union felt unable to give any general guidance on this matter to their constituent bodies, on the ground that individual resale price maintenance took a variety of forms in different trades. He proposed, therefore, to take the matter up directly with individual trade associations.

He also said on June 2 that he hoped in the next few months to see industry itself taking steps to free distribution from the restrictions and controls involved in collective price maintenance arrangements, but he made it clear that the Government intended to ensure that the general public should not suffer from such restrictions. He now proposed to ask the various price maintenance associations what they had done or might be about to do to this end, so that the Government could decide its course of action.

Effect of Import Policy on Unemployment

In the House of Lords, Lord Lucas, questioned about the effect on employment of the relaxations in import restrictions announced by the President of the Board of Trade in the House of Commons on September 29, said the import licensing restrictions were designed to safeguard our balance of payments and not as such to give protection to our home industries ; the proper instrument for the latter purpose was the Customs tariff.

The Government saw no reason why appreciable unemployment should develop in the United Kingdom as a result of the recent measures for the liberalization of European trade. If relaxations of import restrictions by other member countries of the Organization for European Economic Co-operation proceed on a commensurate scale, United Kingdom industry should, on balance, stand to benefit both through the removal of other countries' import restrictions, and through the incentive, which competition in the home market should provide, to increase efficiency and lower costs and prices. This would in turn assist industry in its vital task of improving its competitive position in export markets. The position would, of course, be kept under review.

Price Increases

In the House of Commons the Minister of Supply, Mr. George Strauss, was asked if he would give a complete list up to the most recent date available of articles or materials handled by his department whose price had been increased since the pound was devalued.

Mr. Strauss replied that since September 18 the selling prices of the following materials, sold by the Ministry of Supply to users in the United Kingdom, had been increased : copper, lead, zinc, tin, aluminium, Philippine chrome.

Maximum controlled prices of the following products had also been increased : mild steel wire and wire products, stitching wire, brake cable and fine steel strand, special patented wire, patented steel roping wire, locked coil ropes, wire ropes made from galvanized roping wire, scaffold lashings, chain link fencing, gas list screwed and socketed tubes and tubulars, commercial quality hot finished seamless tubes (gas list sizes), wire netting, alloy steels (billets and bars and wire rods), stainless steel, galvanized sheets, terneplate, railway coil springs, laminated railway springs, gun billets, re-rolled products (extra charge for wide flats over ·41 per cent. C.), bright drawn carbon flats (minor adjustments), wire nails, merchants' consolidated price schedule (minor adjustments to extras for cutting sheets, alloy and stainless tubes, forging ingots (alloy qualities), shell steel (alloy qualities), forgings (alloy qualities), wood screws, alloy steel bolts (to Admiralty Schedule 92A), alloy steel studs, socket set and cap screws.

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This Week's Registrations of British and Foreign Films

THE following are details of films registered by the Board of Trade under the Cinematograph Films Acts, 1938 and 1948, during the week ended Tuesday, November 1, 1949 :—

Title of Film	Registered in the Name of	Maker's Name	Registered No.	Length (feet)	Date of Registration
BRITISH					
Give Us This Day	General Film Distributors Ltd.	Plantagenet Films Ltd. ...	Br/E 13123	10,655	October 26
New Pathe Pictorial, Nos. 261–273 (Series) :—					
New Pathe Pictorial, No. 268	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Br/E 13131	724	October 28
New Pathe Pictorial, No. 269	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 13132	724	October 28
New Pathe Pictorial, No. 270	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 13136	722	October 31
New Pathe Pictorial, No. 271	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 13137	722	October 31
New Pathe Pictorial, Nos. 274–286 (Series) :—					
New Pathe Pictorial, No. 274	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 13138	716	October 31
New Pathe Pictorial, No. 275	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 13139	720	October 31
New Pathe Pictorial, No. 276	,, ,,	,, ,,	Br/E 13140	716	October 31
Artful Dodgers	Adelphi Films Ltd.	Dresden Films Ltd.	Br/E 13142	3,580	October 31
Landfall	Associated British-Pathe Ltd.	Associated British Picture Corp. Ltd.	Br/E 13144	7,928	November 1
FOREIGN					
The Threat	Columbia Pictures Corporation Ltd.	Columbia Pictures International Corp.	F 13124	6,077	October 28
No Escape	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 13125	5,756	October 28
Price of Crime	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 13126	4,991	October 28
The Sea Wall	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 13127	5,150	October 28
Rusty's Birthday	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 13128	5,422	October 28
West Point Track Champions	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 13129	774	October 28
Prison Warden	,, ,,	,, ,,	F 13130	5,582	October 28
The Gay Amigo	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Inter-American Productions Ltd.	F 13133	5,562	October 29
Playful Pelican	,, ,,	Walter Lantz Productions Ltd.	F 13134	601	October 29
The Crooked Way	,, ,,	La Brea Productions Ltd. ...	F 13135	7,961	October 29
Ghost of Hidden Valley	Adelphi Films Ltd.	P.R.C. Pictures Inc.	F 13141	5,170	October 31
Calamity Jane and Sam Bass	General Film Distributors Ltd.	Universal International Films Inc.	F 13143	7,687	October 31
Pursuit	Film Traders Ltd.	Lux Film	F 13145	7,950	November 1
Dog Tax Dodgers	United Artists Corporation Ltd.	Walter Lantz Productions Ltd.	F 13146	613	November 1
False Paradise	,, ,,	Hopalong Cassidy Productions Ltd.	F 13147	5,377	November 1
The Great Dan Patch	,, ,,	W. R. Franks Productions ...	F 13148	8,440	November 1

Br/E indicates that the film is an exhibitors' quota film.

The registration particulars of the undermentioned films have been amended so as to provide for a shortened version, as follows :—

Title of Film	Registration No.	Date of Registration	Long Version (feet)	Short Version (feet)
Bali Adventure	Br/E 11224	March 31, 1948	3,200	1,643
Beyond Price	Br/E 10565	July 29, 1947	3,100	1,583
Days of Make Believe	Br/E 9517	August 24, 1946	3,026	1,535
The Upstart Crow	Br/E 11222	March 31, 1948	3,200	1,368

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Rayon Output and Deliveries

Recovery in September

TOTAL OUTPUT of rayon in September, at 27·0 million lbs., reached a new record 9 per cent. above the previous peak figure of last March. Output of continuous filament yarn, at 14·6 million lbs., was only 6 per cent. below the record production in March and production of staple fibre, at 12·4 million lbs., was the highest recorded, over a fifth greater than the previous peak in July.

Compared with a year ago, total output was nearly a third higher, continuous filament yarn rising by more than a tenth and staple fibre by more than half.

The monthly average total output during the third quarter of 1949 was 8 per cent. higher than in the second quarter and nearly a third more than in the third quarter of 1948. That of continuous filament was 1 per cent. above the average for the second quarter of 1949, and nearly a fifth more than in the comparable period of 1948, while the monthly average for staple fibre was over a fifth more in the third quarter of 1949 than in the second and over half as much again as in the period July–September 1948.

Production of Rayon*

(Million lbs. per month, " delivered weight " basis.)

	Continuous Filament Yarn† (Singles)	Staple Fibre	Total
1930	3·8	0·14	3·9
1935	9·0	0·92	9·9
1940	9·2	4·9	14·1
1945	7·1	4·4	11·5
1946	9·0	5·9	14·9
1947	9·9	7·0	16·9
1948	12·3	7·2	19·5
1948 July–September	11·9	6·8	18·7
October–December	13·4	7·2	20·6
1949 January–March	14·3	8·1	22·4
April–June	13·9	8·7	22·6
July–September	14·0	10·5	24·4
April	13·2	7·8	21·0
May	14·7	9·9	24·6
June	13·7	8·4	22·1
July	14·4	10·2	24·6
August	12·9	8·8	21·7
September	14·6	12·4	27·0

* Including other synthetic fibres.
† Including strong yarn and other synthetic fibres (not made prior to 1940). For 1940 and earlier years the figures are based on excise returns.

Deliveries of Rayon Yarn

Deliveries of rayon yarn in the third quarter of 1949 totalled 40·1 million lbs., of which 36·4 million lbs. was for home use. Due to the holiday season the total was 4 per cent. lower than in the previous quarter, but it was 15 per cent. more than a year earlier. While deliveries for home use during July–September 1949 were only 1 per cent. below those of the previous three months they were almost a quarter higher than in the corresponding period of 1948.

There were increases compared with the previous quarter in deliveries to the home trades of a tenth in the case of narrow fabrics, and up to a fifth in lace and hosiery, while in other industries there were falls of from 1 to 6 per cent. Comparison with the third quarter of 1948 shows considerable increases for all industries except the " sundries " group where deliveries were only 4 per cent. up, the lace industry showing the biggest increase (129 per cent.).

Exports of 3·7 million lbs. were almost a quarter below the total for the three months April–June, and over a third below the figure for the period July–September 1948.

Deliveries of Rayon Yarn

(Thousand lbs., actual weight.)

Uses	1948			1949		
	July–Sept.	Oct.–Dec.	Qtly. Average	Jan.–March	April–June	July–Sept.
Weaving	15,803	18,521	16,539	19,303	19,223	18,349
Hosiery	2,823	3,144	3,112	3,732	3,651	4,363
Warp knitting ...	3,925	3,637	3,526	4,592	4,666	4,628
Narrow fabrics ...	880	1,076	982	1,117	1,078	1,196
Lace	317	438	422	542	632	725
Industrial purposes (tyres, etc.) ...	5,630	6,567	5,913	7,026	6,871	6,628
Miscellaneous* ...	527	583	763	568	582	547
Exports as yarn ...	5,583	5,473	5,178	6,015	4,885	3,696
Total	34,858	39,439	36,435	42,895	41,588	40,132

* Includes deliveries for hand knitting yarn, figures for which are no longer given separately.

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Auction Sales of Surplus Stores Arranged by the Ministry of Supply

AT the R.A.F. Maintenance Unit No. 3, Kingston Bagpuize, Berkshire, on November 8, the stores on offer will include electrical equipment; cordage; radio spares; engineers', blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools; table and heating lamps; indicator and modulator units; photographic equipment; inflation bags; boxing gloves; mattresses; blankets; fibre cases; parachutes; kites; dinghy equipment; starter motors; cabin heaters; surface plates; surface tables; generating sets; miscellaneous aircraft components and ground equipment; welding and oxygen equipment; glass wool; blow lamps; tool boxes; workshop desks; control panels; miscellaneous clothing; footwear; boiler stores; step and extending ladders; portable water trolleys; engine stands; bedsteads; portable compressors; wheelbarrows; tarpaulins; hydraulic jacks and pumps; inspection platforms; engine test benches; clay pigeons; scales; mincing machines; coal bins and shovels; dustpans; roasting tins; saucepans and other domestic equipment.

Stores to be offered at the C.O. Depot, Old Dalby, Melton Mowbray, on November 9–10, will include diesel and petrol-electric generators; battery charging plant; S.S. and S.C. lathes; air compressors; paint spraying machines; electric pillar, portable and bench drills; pedestal and bench grinding machines; vertical steam oil-fired boiler; welders; log and hack saws; smiths' hearths and forges; washing plant; solvent refiner plant; electric motors; tyre curing plant and machinery; electric power cable; grease and lubricating, boring, valve-refacing, motor maintenance equipment and spares; bakers' steam ovens; Singer sewing, darning and boot machines and spares; wireless and electrical instruments; work benches and tool cabinets; rubber water hose; 4- and 2-wheel trailer chassis; plug testers; scrap rubber; grinding and honing wheels and stones; lathe turning tools; welding and cutting spares; industrial engine parts and spares; armatures, starters and field coils; engine vee belts; transformers; electrical and wireless spares; circuit breakers; hydraulic jack oil; 8-foot chains; calibration balloons, etc.

The stores and equipment lying at R.C. Depot, Warley, near Brentwood, and at R.S. Depots, Colchester, Chatham and Dover, will be sold by auction at Brentwood Town Hall, on November 10. The stores on offer will comprise kit bags; braces; field dressings; gloves; pullovers; Angola shirts, socks, boots ; clogs; A.T.S. shoes; cooks' aprons; dressing gowns; greatcoats; jackets; trousers; caps; B.D. blouses; jerkins; overalls; shorts; knickers; pantees; ties; duffle coats; kilts; ceremonial, police and fire brigade jackets; towels; bolster cases; mattresses; blankets; pillows; sleeping bags; table knives; clasp knives; grindery; scissors; clippers; tools; stillages; oil stoves; gravity conveyors; spares for 35 mm. Kalee projector; metal cans for film; enlarger; gramophones; cycle tyres; cordage; webbing equipment; tentage; tarpaulins; fire hose; recovered timber; flock and coir; furniture; barrack and domestic equipment. etc.

Details of these and other sales arranged by the Ministry of Supply will be found in the list below. Catalogues, which permit admission on all view days in addition to admission to the sale, can be obtained from the auctioneer, price sixpence.

Date	Stores	Location	Auctioneer
Nov. 8 ...	Electrical and radio spares and equipment, cordage, engineers', blacksmiths' and carpenters' tools, photographic equipment, cabin heaters, miscellaneous aircraft and ground equipment.	R.A.F. M.U. No. 3 sub-site, Kingston Bagpuize, Berks.	Adkin, Belcher & Bowen, 10 High Street, Abingdon, Berks. (Tel.: Abingdon 25.)
Nov. 9–10	Electrical and industrial equipment, work benches, engine parts, spares, etc., sewing machines, scrap rubber and general stores.	C.O. Depot, Old Dalby, nr. Melton Mowbray ...	Shouler & Son, 1 & 3 Norman Street, Melton Mowbray. (Tel.: Melton Mowbray 81.)
Nov. 10 ...	Used outer and under-clothing, boots, etc., photographic items, general barrack and miscellaneous equipment and stores. (*Sale to be held at Brentford Town Hall.*)	R.C. Depot, Warley, Essex, and R.S. Depots, Colchester, Chatham and Dover.	Kemsleys, 10 Western Road, Romford. (Tel.: Romford 17.)
Nov. 15–16	Various generators, electric motors, dynamos, transformers, tyres and tubes, sealing and waterproofing kits, tools and tool boxes, hand generators, cable, etc.	C.O. Depot, Bicester, Oxon.	Midlands Mart Ltd., Market Place, Bicester, Oxon. (Tel.: Bicester 73.)
Nov. 16–18	General miscellaneous stores, including hospital stores.	M.O.S. Depot 55, Junction Road, Weston-super-Mare.	Percy Palmer, 3 Magdala Buildings, Weston-super-Mare. (Tel.: Weston-super-Mare 2451/2)
Nov. 21–Dec. 1	Motor vehicles and motor cycles	M.O.S. Depot, Elstow, Kempston Hardwick, Bedford.	W. & H. Peacock, 10 Lime Street, Bedford. (Tel.: Bedford 3115.)
Nov. 22–23	General miscellaneous stores and equipment	M.O.S. Depot 89, Aber Tinplate Works, Llansamlett, Glam.	W. J. Rees & Partners, 4 Melbourne Place, Swansea. (Tel.: Swansea 2705.)
Nov. 22–25	Work benches, furnaces, garage equipment, gas producer plant, pumps, gauges, electrical and radio equipment.	M.O.S. Depot 46, Cornholme Mills, Todmorden, Yorks.	H. Thornton, 6A Hargreaves Street, Burnley. (Tel.: Burnley 4458.)
Nov. 23 ...	Modern machine tools. (*Sale will take place at Grand Hotel, Colmore Row, Birmingham.*)	M.O.S. Depot, Daimler No. 2 Factory, Allesley, nr. Coventry, and other locations.	Edward, Son, Bigwood & Mathews, 158 Edmund Street, Birmingham, 3. (Tel.: Birmingham Central 1376/9.)
Nov. 23 ...	General electrical equipment, drilling machines, radio parts, trucks, batteries and accumulators, rubber thigh boots, etc.	Admiralty Storage Depot, nr. Warrington, Lancs.	Outhwaite & Litherland Ltd., Kingsway Galleries, Fontenoy Street, Liverpool, 2. (Tel.: Liverpool Central 6561.)
Nov. 24 ...	Cutlery and various canteen equipment, drills and dies, pumps and pump spares, electrical motors and equipment, tyres, tubes, ladders and trestles, paints, dopes, oil stoves, agricultural tools, generator spares, various scrap.	M.O.S. Depot 100, R.M. Engineers Stores Base, Challow, Berks.	Hobbs & Chambers, Faringdon, Berks. (Tel.: Faringdon 2113.)

All the above sales have previously been announced in the Board of Trade Journal.

Newly Arranged Sales

Nov. 30–Dec. 1	Electrical and engineering equipment, batteries and accumulators and general stores.	M.O.S. Depot 119, Knottingley, Yorks. ...	Bentley & Son, Knottingley, Yorks. (Tel. Knottingley 311.)

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS

Jute Stocks and Consumption in September

THE United Kingdom consumption and stocks of raw jute and imported jute goods (including those home-produced goods taken into the Jute Control stocks) in September 1949 were as follows :—

	Tons	
	Home Consumption	*Stocks (end of period)*
Raw jute (4 weeks)	7,643	42,921
Imported jute goods	6,880	53,742

Amendment to Knitted Goods Order

AN AMENDMENT to the Knitted Goods (Manufacture and Supply) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1927), came into operation on October 31.

The amending Order*, which also came into operation on that date, provides that when Utility knitted cloth is sold by the manufacturer to a maker-up, the maximum price shall be the same as on sale to a wholesaler.

This was, in fact, the intention of the main Order, but as this was drafted, a manufacturer of knitted cloth supplying direct to a maker-up could add a mark-up to the scheduled maximum price.

* Knitted Goods (Manufacture and Supply) (Amendment) Order, 1949 (S.I.1949 No. 1991), price 1d. (by post, 2d.), obtainable from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

Ministry of Supply Orders

THE Control of Iron and Steel (No. 74) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1967), and the Control of Bolts, Nuts, etc. (No. 19) Order, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1968), have been made by the Minister of Supply and came into operation on October 28.

Both orders amend maximum prices. Under the first, the principal alterations are increases in the price of alloy steel and stainless steel products, galvanized sheets and terneplate. These follow recent increases in prices of non-ferrous metals.

The principal changes under the second Order are increases in the price of wood screws and socket screws.

Copies of the Orders, price 1d. each (by post, 2d.) may be obtained from H.M. Stationery Office, Kingsway, London, W.C.2, and branches, or through any bookseller.

New Zinc Oxide and Zinc Prices

THE zinc oxide manufacturers announce that prices of zinc oxide were increased by £1 15s. 0d. from October 28.

The new prices are :—

	£	s.	d.
Red Seal...	80	15	0
Green Seal	82	5	0
White Seal	83	5	0

From October 28 the price of good ordinary brand zinc has been increased by £2 from £81 10s. to £83 10s. per ton delivered. Prices for other grades are increased accordingly.

Commercial Petrol Regulations Amended

THE Motor Spirit Regulations 1948 name diphenylamine as the ingredient which, when added to any motor spirit, makes it commercial spirit for the purpose of the Motor Spirit (Regulation) Act, 1948.

The Minister of Fuel and Power has now made the Motor Spirit (Amendment) (No. 2) Regulations, 1949 (S.I. 1949 No. 1973) which makes it clear that for the purpose of the Act, the expression " diphenylamine " comprises not only the parent chemical diphenylamine, but also compounds of the same basic structure closely allied to it.

The new Regulations came into operation on October 28.

Reduction of Services in Building Materials Field

THE Minister of Works has decided that on grounds of economy and in view of the improved supply of building materials the Site Assistance Scheme can be discontinued from November 1, 1949. Under this Scheme, Regional Officers of the Ministry of Works have been arranging the supply of materials to particular building sites when continuity of work appeared to be threatened by shortages.

The winding up of this service will permit of reductions in staff at Headquarters and in Regional offices.

Imports of Boxed Fresh Fish

THE Minister of Food has made the following arrangements for the import of boxed fresh fish for the four weeks period October 30 to November 26, 1949 :—

The maximum weekly authorized quantities are as follows :—

Denmark ...	600 tons	Norway	600 tons
Sweden	60 ,,	Holland	150 ,,
Iceland	10 ,,	France	30 ,,
Faroes	50 ,,	Total	1,500 ,,

The varieties which may be sent during the period are as follows :—

Varieties	*Minimum Weight*
Soles, Brill, Turbot, Halibut, Hake, Dogfish (skinned and headed) and roes	Not applicable.
Cod	Not under 1 lb.
Haddock, Plaice and Lemon Soles...	Not under ¾ lb.
Ray and Skate wings...	Not under 1 lb. each wing.

Imports of the above varieties in filleted form are not permitted.

Cases containing Cod under 3 lb. should be marked " Codling."

Of the total imports permitted in any one week, the quantity of dogfish must not exceed 10 per cent.

A Reminder on Advertisement Lighting

CONSUMERS are reminded that the use of electricity, from the public supply, for advertisement lighting (including shop window lighting) is prohibited from October 29 until April 2, between 7 a.m. and 7 p.m. from Mondays to Fridays.

There are no restrictions on Saturdays and Sundays.

Letters to the Continent

GENERAL Post Office Headquarters in London has received a letter from an English resident in Switzerland complaining about the letters from this country arriving there with underpaid postage. He says that the receipt of such correspondence is annoying, inconvenient and expensive, because twice the value of the underpayment has to be paid on receipt.

His feelings are no doubt shared by thousands of residents in Continental and foreign countries, who each week receive letters from this country bearing stamps to the value of 2½d. only, instead of 3d.

Postal Services to China

THE Postmaster-General announces that in present circumstances the postal services to China are subject to certain restrictions and delay and advises posters to enquire at a Post Office regarding services actually available. At the moment the position is :—

To Formosa and Hainan Island...	Full normal services.
To Provinces of Kwangsi, Kweichow, Sikang, Szechwan and Yunnan	Unregistered air mail only.
To rest of China and Manchuria...	Unregistered letters and postcards only (by air or surface).

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OVERSEAS TRADE SECTION

Northern Rhodesia Requires United Kingdom Mining Machinery and Textiles

This article was written for the Board of Trade Journal *by the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Salisbury. The Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade, I.C. House, Millbank, London, S.W.1, will be pleased to answer any questions arising out of the article.*

NORTHERN RHODESIA has been fortunate in that, during the war years and after, her main products for export have been in steady and, indeed, increasing demand in the world. Her principal customer is the United Kingdom, who took, both in 1947 and 1948, about two-thirds of the total exports by value ; similarly, Britain was the principal supplier in 1948, accounting for nearly £5 million out of a total of some £16 million (as against £2½ million out of £10½ million in 1947) ; followed closely by South Africa, whose goods were imported into Northern Rhodesia in 1948 to a total of some £4½ million (compared with about £3 million in 1947).

Imports from the United States, the principal foreign supplier, amounted in 1948 to just under £2 million, an increase of about £½ million over the previous year.

Other important foreign sources of supply in 1948 were :—Belgian Congo (£264,000) ; Iran (£225,000) ; Belgium (£198,000) ; and Japan (£153,000).

Overseas Representation

The Territory is looking increasingly towards self-sufficiency in the matter of representatives of overseas firms. It remains a fact that Northern Rhodesia, Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland can still be correctly regarded as a practicable "Agency Unit," which can be handled effectively by one agent resident in any one of the three territories, provided that he travels frequently and thoroughly through all three countries or has active branches or sub-agents covering the area, but in the last few years the number of agents resident in Northern Rhodesia itself (some of them claiming ability to cover, for example, Nyasaland and the Belgian Congo) has increased considerably.

A factor to be borne in mind by United Kingdom firms in this connection, however is that of the limits of population. With a total white population still less, for example, than Folkestone, Scarborough or Chatham, it will be obvious that there will be many classes of goods whose total potential sales would not yet prove very attractive to an agent covering Northern Rhodesia only, whereas an agent operating throughout the wider area of the two Rhodesias and Nyasaland, with their total white population of nearer 140,000, might find such lines sufficiently attractive to undertake an agency for the whole area.

In the case of lines with a strong European demand and, more particularly, in the case of goods for the native trade, many Northern Rhodesian agents are very capably handling agencies for their own territory. However, the numbers of available agents in that country are still far from sufficient to meet the needs of the very many United Kingdom manufacturers seeking representation in that market.

It is, therefore, recommended that in view of the strong local feeling of preference for locally resident agents, such firms should be first considered by United Kingdom manufacturers, but where a suitably qualified Northern Rhodesian firm cannot be found free or willing to handle the lines, the possibility of having the territory covered effectively by an agent from the neighbouring Colony of Southern Rhodesia should be considered. The latter course is generally considered preferable to granting the agency to an agent located in the Union of South Africa unless it is certain that the area is to be visited frequently or that the agent has a local branch or really live sub-agent in Northern Rhodesia.

The United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at Salisbury (P.O. Box 984), whose territory includes Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland, will always be pleased to do his best to assist United Kingdom manufacturers to find suitable agents in these countries or to help in any other way possible in developing their business in that area.

Commercially, Northern Rhodesia is growing rapidly. Not many years ago the greater part of her trade was done through wholesalers and retailers in Southern Rhodesia or South Africa, but to-day there is a fast-growing number of important concerns operating their own businesses in the Territory, many of them being local branches of large firms from the Union and Southern Rhodesia who have realized the importance of having their own organization on the spot to handle the increasing volume of business.

Perhaps the area which has shown the most marked development in this direction is the Copper Belt, where Ndola and other centres such as Kitwe, Luanshya, Mufulira and Chingola (Nchanga) handle the very considerable business for the mines themselves and the communities which have grown up around them. However, a good deal of the requirements of the Copper Belt and, indeed, of Northern Rhodesia generally, continue to be drawn through wholesale concerns in Bulawayo, Salisbury or the Union of South Africa, but more and more the tendency is for direct business to be done by Northern Rhodesia merchants, and Government is known to be desirous of encouraging this development.

The Co-operative movement has made much headway in this Territory in recent years, and a separate Department of Government exists specially to supervise and assist in its development.

Imports and Exports

The Territory offers a steadily increasing market for both capital and consumer goods, and the principal classes of imports in 1947 and 1948 were :—

Commodity	1947		1948	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
		£		£
Cotton piece-goods	11,049,979 yds.	914,481	19,359,283 yds.	1,686,419
Mining machinery		523,997		917,996
Blasting compounds and fuse	15,299,104 lbs.	423,538	14,998,088 lbs.	390,476
Outer-garments		380,935		518,718
Motor cars, parts and accessories		321,599		469,389
Blankets and rugs		237,112		223,881
Coal	546,342 tons	216,530	633,481 tons	302,598
Electrical machinery		208,513		368,087
Footwear		196,035	356,505 prs.	207,273
Industrial machinery		191,662		340,909
Cattle for slaughter		173,981		167,814
Underclothing		156,838		244,009
Vegetable oils		151,595		178,922
Cigarettes	444,593 lbs.	234,970	574,796 lbs.	305,531
Motor trucks, parts and accessories		233,515		574,822

Mining is by far the Territory's most valuable industry, accounting, in 1948, for about £27 million out of a total exports figure of just over £28 million ; this compared with £20,000,000 for mining products out of a total of £21,000,000 in 1947. The largest share of this class is that of copper, which accounted in 1948 for nearly £24 million (£18 million in 1947) made up as follows :—

	1947		1948	
	Tons	£	Tons	£
	—	—	—	—
Copper ore and concentrates	143,825	11,883,526	174,224	17,553,357
Copper blister	64,378	5,807,797	65,115	6,456,363
Copper electrolitic, wire bars copper cathode form				

Next in value, in the minerals group in 1948, came lead and zinc, the relevant figures, compared with those of the previous year, being :—

	1947		1948	
	Centals	£	Centals	£
Lead, bar, ingot and pig	420,578	1,076,594	661,075	1,522,250
Zinc, ingots	306,025	997,234	281,628	1,157,074

(*Continued on next page*)

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British West Africa

Trading Methods; Principal Distributing Centres; Import and Other Trade Regulations; Production; Communications. Valuable information on these and other matters of interest to United Kingdom exporters is given in the report on British West Africa (February 1949), published for the Board of Trade by H.M. Stationery Office in the series "Overseas Economic Surveys."

The Report can be purchased directly from any Sales Office of H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s. 3d., by post, 1s. 5d.), or through any bookseller.

Northern Rhodesia's Requirements—(*Continued*)

After mining, the next industry in importance is agriculture and tobacco easily takes the first place in that class, with a total export quantity last year of 4,825,882 lbs., valued at £533,529 (1947 figures being 3,335,229 lbs. and £458,594); tobacco was followed by hides and skins, which showed a total in 1948 of 2,411,047 lbs., valued at £112,944, as compared with 1,560,600 lbs. and £110,397 in 1947.

Increase in European Population

In common with most other African Territories, white immigration has been increasing since the war at a rate which is causing a good deal of embarrassment in respect of accommodation and services. From a figure of about 13,000 Europeans in Northern Rhodesia in 1939, a total of nearly 29,000 was recorded in June 1948, and has continued to rise steadily since then. During the first six months of 1949, European immigration has been at a rate of over 5,000 per annum, and some of the difficulties attendant upon such a rapid increase, in a country already handicapped by the scarcities of building materials and transportation, can be imagined.

This state of affairs is, however, transitory, and as the majority of these immigrants are rapidly entering into the industrial life of the country as producers, one can visualise their absorption being a reasonably smooth process, as supplies of commodities and services, now still scarce, become easier.

Transport Difficulties

Probably the most serious individual difficulty in the Territory to-day is that of transportation. The Rhodesia Railways system serves both Northern and Southern Rhodesia and both countries also share the further difficulties resulting from the absence of any port facilities of their own.

The Rhodesia Railways have been awaiting, for some years, the delivery of large orders of rolling stock and locomotives from Britain, and in recent years it has been necessary to earmark rolling stock for conveying the most valuable dollar-earning or dollar-saving exports of the two Territories. This has meant that Northern Rhodesia copper has often had to take precedence over Southern Rhodesia chrome and other important export products. However, the long delayed railway material is now coming forward and it is hoped that, within the next year, the railways will have as much rolling stock as the system will be able to handle.

Secondary Industries

In addition to the developments which have already taken place in the mining industry of the country, a number of secondary industries are already in existence, including: textiles (blankets and clothing); timber (building materials, furniture, railway sleepers, etc.); grain milling; brewing and mineral waters; tobacco; metal extraction, smelting; engineering and repairs; printing, etc., and several of these already have a healthy export activity. A very large hydro-electric scheme on the Zambesi at the Kariba Gorge is being explored, and it is possible that, if this proves practicable and eventually becomes established, other large-scale developments in mining and other industries will be the natural result. As an alternative a scheme on the Kafue River is also being examined. The availability of cheap electric power could make possible many likely projects which, without it, would not be economic.

Area and Population

By their amalgamation in 1911, the two Provinces of North Eastern and North Western Rhodesia became what is now the Protectorate of Northern Rhodesia.

The Territory covers an area of over 290,000 square miles which, to-day, supports a total population of about 1,645,000. Of this number, there are only about 32,000 Europeans and some 2,800 "coloured," with about 1,610,000 Africans.

The country consists mainly of thinly forested high plateau, some of which is suitable for farming, and there are considerable areas of good grazing. The principal centres of European population, with approximate figures, are:—

Lusaka, the capital (2,500).
Livingstone (the Port of Entry from the South) (about 1,500).
Kitwe (and Nkana Mines) (3,000).
Roan Antelope Mines (2,500).
Ndola (the commercial centre of the copper belt) (1,500).
Broken Hill (1,750).
Mufulira (2,300).
Nchanga Mine (1,100).

Canadian Imports of Minerals, Metals and Textiles

IMPORTS into Canada of iron and products thereof in the first seven months of 1949 were valued at $566,917,000 as compared with $457,888,000, states the Department of Trade and Commerce, Ottawa. Shipments of non-metallic minerals and their products in the same periods totalled $298,742,000 and $321,087,000, respectively, while imports of non-ferrous metals and their products were valued at $97,836,000 and $89,320,000, respectively. The following table gives particulars of the items making up these totals in the periods January-July 1938, 1948 and 1949 :—

Imports	January–July		
	1938	1948	1949
		$'000	
Iron and its products:			
Iron ore	1,064	6,348	7,140
Scrap	423	5,431	6,195
Castings and forgings	1,578	5,836	8,386
Rolling mill products	14,014	47,205	70,630
Pipes, tubes and fittings	1,305	9,472	19,104
Wire and chain	1,329	6,780	8,419
Farm implements and machinery	13,691	82,241	113,571
Hardware and cutlery	1,260	5,944	7,369
Household machinery	1,552	7,143	6,475
Mining, metallurgical machinery	3,186	12,249	20,690
Business, printing machinery	3,674	15,170	14,682
Other, non-farm machinery	15,049	101,645	92,061
Tools	1,393	6,786	6,887
Autos, freight and passenger	8,853	12,754	26,310
Automobile parts	14,265	56,779	69,804
Other vehicles, chiefly iron	1,060	7,588	8,745
Engines and boilers	5,410	30,547	37,394
Cooking and heating apparatus	769	4,119	5,984
Iron products, other	9,695	33,852	37,071
Total	99,571	457,888	566,917
Non-metallic minerals, products:			
Clay and products	4,764	17,404	19,630
Coal	19,196	93,230	84,067
Coal products	1,866	11,267	8,387
Glass and glassware	3,598	15,924	14,131
Petroleum, crude	21,272	105,420	104,505
Petroleum products, n.o.p.	8,624	56,026	44,366
Stone and products	3,949	10,061	12,487
Non-metallic products, other	2,992	11,755	11,169
Total	66,261	321,087	298,742
Non-metallic metals and products:			
Aluminium and products	2,743	8,384	9,557
Brass, copper and products	2,001	6,789	8,991
Tin	1,290	3,171	5,152
Precious metals (except gold)	1,719	8,583	10,270
Clocks and watches	1,169	2,986	3,731
Electrical apparatus, n.o.p.	7,761	39,522	38,981
Non-ferrous products, other	6,492	19,885	21,154
Total	23,175	89,320	97,836

Imports of fibres, textiles and products in the first seven months of 1949 were valued at $217,988,000 as against $208,739,000 and $51,562,000, respectively, in the comparable period of 1938, 1948 and 1949. Details are given in the table below :—

Imports	January–July		
	1938	1948	1949
		$'000	
Fibres, Textiles and Products:			
Cotton, raw and linters	7,196	35,852	37,593
Cotton products	9,609	45,419	53,707
Flax, hemp, jute and products	4,779	16,974	12,044
Silk and products	3,817	2,378	3,136
Wool, raw and unmanufactured	6,043	28,703	24,561
Wool products	9,592	40,011	43,314
Artificial silk and products	1,954	16,416	22,481
Textile products, other	8,573	22,985	21,152
Total	51,562	208,739	217,988

Use of the Word "Standard" in South Africa

IN an article published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on November 22 1947 (page 2036) we outlined the methods to promote standardization in industry and commerce in South Africa, which were brought into effect by the Standards Act. The Act came into operation on September 1, 1945.

Attention is now drawn to Clause 23 of the South African Standards Act (No. 24) of 1945 which reads as follows :—

"23. (1) Except with the written consent of the Minister, and subject to the provisions of sub-sections (2) and (3)—

(a) no association or company shall carry on its activities under a name which contains the word "standard" ;

(b) no association or company shall be registered under any such name ;

(c) no individual shall carry on any business, trade or occupation under any such name, not being his own ;

(d) no trade mark which contains the word "standard" shall be registered under the Patents, Designs, Trade Marks and Copyright Act, 1916 (Act. No. 9 of 1916) ; and

(e) no person shall sell any commodity under a description or mark which contains the said word.

(2) Any association, company or individual who, at the commencement of this Act, carries on any activity, business, trade, or occupation or is registered under any such name, may, notwithstanding the provisions of sub-section (1), continue to carry on that activity, business, trade or occupation, or to be registered, as the case may be, under that name.

(3) The provisions of sub-section (1) shall not affect any trade mark registered at the commencement of this Act or the sale of any commodity under any such trade mark.

(4) The minister may at any time withdraw any consent given by him under sub-section (1) if, in his opinion, it is necessary to do so in order to avoid confusion or abuse."

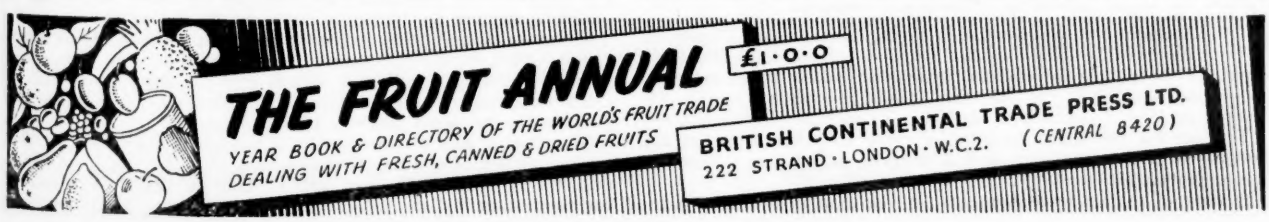
In an article in the June 1949 issue of the *South African Standards Bulletin* it is indicated that the time has now come for a more strict enforcement of compliance with the requirements of the Act, and that the Council can no longer permit contraventions.

United Kingdom exporters whose products comply with the requirements of a relevant British Standard and who wish to mark their products as complying, should make application to the British Standards Institution, 24/28 Victoria Street, London, S.W.1, who will make formal application to the Standards Council of South Africa for permission to be granted under Clause 23 of the Standards Act (Act No. 24 of 1945).

Overseas Economic Surveys: Iraq

The report by the Counsellor (Commercial) at Bagdad on Economic and Commercial Conditions in Iraq, which was published by H.M. Stationery Office in October, in the Series "Overseas Economic Surveys," will be reviewed in next week's issue of the *Board of Trade Journal*.

Copies of the Report can be obtained directly from any Sales Office of H.M. Stationery Office (price 1s. 0d., by post 1s. 2d.), or through any bookseller.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Information for United Kingdom Exporters

BRIEF details are given below of overseas enquiries for United Kingdom products, contracts open for tender, reports on commercial conditions abroad, export trade openings, etc., which have been issued by the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch) of the Board of Trade to subscribers to the Special Register Service of Information.

The subscription to the Information Service is £1 10s. 0d. a year and membership is open to United Kingdom manufacturers and exporters.

Intending subscribers can obtain a copy of any particular Special Circular listed and a membership application form from the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Room 1116, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Calls for Tenders

NOTE.—*Enquiries connected with the tender documents mentioned in this section should be addressed to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.*1. (*Tel.* : *VICtoria* 9040.) *The appropriate room numbers and telephone extensions are as indicated.*

Four 44,444 kVA Generators

The State Hydro-electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, has issued a call for tenders for Contract No. 133 for the supply and delivery at Dunedin, of four 44,444 k.V.A. Generators (vertical shaft, three-phase, A.C. 50-cycle, 40,000 kW.) complete with direct coupled main and sub-exciters, excitation and voltage regulating equipment, auxiliary generator for governor drive, lubricating, ventilating and cooling water supply equipment, and all spare parts, for Section 2 of the Roxburgh Power Station.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-electric Department, Wellington, not later than 4 p.m. on March 28, 1950.

Envelopes to be superscribed "Tender for Contract No. 133."

A copy of the full specification and tender documents will be available for inspection by representatives of interested United Kingdom manufacturers at Room 1091 (Ext. 3068) until November 26, 1949.

Further copies are expected shortly and will be available on loan in order of written application. Please quote C.R.E. (I.B.) 31056/49.

Copies are also available at the offices of the New Zealand Government in London, Sydney and Melbourne.

Manufacturers submitting tenders are requested to notify this Department, giving names of their agents, if any, in New Zealand.

Cold Storage Plant for Slaughter Houses

The International Administration of the Tangier Zone has issued a call for tenders for the supply and installation of cold storage plant.

The plant is required for the construction of modern slaughter houses at Tangier. The tender will be extended to include the following accessories, if the tendering firms can supply them :—

(1) Boilers, steam and water pipes, and hot-water installations (pig-scalding vats, showers for the personnel, etc.) ; (2) meat conveyors ; (3) refuse incinerators.

The size of the cold storage plant can be determined by the fact that 138 cattle, 172 sheep and goats, 36 pigs and 4 horses will be dealt with per day.

The cold storage chambers required are as follows :—

Anti-chamber for large stock ; Cold room for large stock ; Anti-chamber for small stock ; Cold room for small stock ; Deposit for frozen meat ; Freezing chamber ; Salting chamber ; Cold rooms to let.

Plans of the layout and site will be supplied to all tenderers, who will be entitled to make pertinent suggestions.

Tenders should be submitted to the Service des Travaux Publics Municipaux of the Administration Internationale de la Zone de Tangier, before April 3, 1950.

A copy of the full specification and plans (in French) will be available for inspection by representatives of interested United Kingdom manufacturers in Room 1085 (Ext. 3023) until November 19, after which it will be loaned to United Kingdom manufacturers in order of application. Reference No. C.R.E. (I.B.) 30893/49 should be quoted.

Spare Parts for Railway Passenger Coaches

The Directorate of the Services of Ports, Railways and Transport, of the Colony of Mocambique has issued a call for tenders for the supply of spare parts for railway passenger coaches, which were the subject of Notices in the *Board of Trade Journal* on August 13, September 10 and September 24, 1949. (Ten Nos. 180/49–182/49.)

Tenders for the spare parts must reach the Directorate of the Services of Ports, Railways and Transport at Lourenco Marques before November 14, 1949.

A copy of the tender documents (in Portuguese) is available for inspection by representatives of interested United Kingdom manufacturers in Room 1086 (Ext. 3042).

A second copy is available for loan to interested firms in order of written application to the Department. Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 22632/49 should be quoted.

Interested United Kingdom firms are reminded that local representation is essential for the purpose of submission of tenders. Firms not already represented in the Colony, who may wish to submit a tender, can obtain the name of a local merchant firm willing to act on their behalf, together with the terms on which such service can be given, by applying to the Department, quoting reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 22632/49.

Air Compressor Plant and Electrically Operated Low Lift Pumping Sets

The Controller of Stores, Bombay Port Trust, Mazagon, Bombay 10, has issued a call for tenders for :—

One—two-stage air-cooled portable air compressor plant, delivery 160-200 cu. ft./min. at 100 lbs. air pressure. Voltage 400, 3-phase, 50 cycles.

One—two-stage air-cooled portable air compressor plant, delivery 160-200 cu. ft./min. at 100 lbs. air pressure, driven by a diesel engine.

Two—centrifugal electrically operated low lift pumping sets, capacity 900 gallons per minute, total head 50 feet, inclusive of suction lift of 12 feet. Speed 1,450 r.p.m. suction/delivery 8 in./6 in. Voltage 420 A.C., 3-phase, 50 cycles.

Closing date for receipt of tenders November 28, 1949.

Copies of specifications and conditions of tender are available at Room 1095 (Ext. 3077).

Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 30882/49 should be quoted.

House Service Meters

The Directorate General of Industries and Supplies, New Delhi, are calling for tenders for the following equipment. :—

House service direct current, ampere hour meters, ranging from 2½ to 100 amps, two wire, for pressure up to 500 volts. Calibrated in k.W.H. to suit voltages.

House service meters, ranging from 2½ to 50 amps, alternating current, watt-four-metal, single phase, two wire, for pressure up to 260 volts, periodicities 40 and above. Calibrated at 50 cycles and shall be generally suitable for operation between 40 and 60 cycles.

House service alternating current, watt-hour-balanced load meters, ranging from 2½ to 100 amps, three phase, three wire for pressures up to 400 volts periodicities 40 and above. Calibrated at 50 cycles and shall be generally suitable for operation between 40 and 60 cycles.

House service meters, ranging from 2½ to 100/5 amps, alternating current, watt-hour *unbalanced* load. Meter, three phase, three wire, for pressure up to 400 volts, periodicities A.C. The meters shall be, unless otherwise specified, calibrated at 50 cycles and shall be generally suitable for operation between 40 and 60 cycles.

House service alternating current, watt-hour *unbalanced* load meters, ranging from 10 to 100/5 amps, three-phase, four wire, for pressures up to 400 volts, periodicities 40 and above. The meters shall be, unless otherwise specified, calibrated at 50 cycles and shall be generally suitable for operation between 40 and 60 cycles.

The closing date for the receipt of tenders is November 27, 1949.

Two copies of the tender documents (No. SEI/RC/3188/11) are available at Room 1080 (Ext. 3012). One of these will be retained for inspection by the representatives of United Kingdom firms,

while the other will be loaned to United Kingdom manufacturers in order of application.

Reference No. C.R.E.(I.B.)31384/49 should be quoted.

It will be appreciated if firms deciding to submit a tender will notify the Department under the above reference.

Telecommunications Equipment

The Ministry of Public Works, Buenos Aires, are calling for tenders for telecommunications and air traffic control equipment for the Pistarini airport.

It is understood that the plan of construction of the airport was drawn up by an American firm of consulting engineers ; that the specification for the lighting of the airport and for the telecommunications equipment were American, and that the telecommunications equipment which has already been installed has been supplied by an American firm. Consequently, the lighting equipment and any additional telecommunications equipment will have to be adapted to fit in with American specifications.

The closing date for the receipt of tenders is December 9, 1949.

The Argentine Ministry of Public Works is endeavouring to obtain the necessary sterling exchange within the next two months. There should be a reasonable possibility of British participation in this tender if tenderers can comply with the time factor.

One copy of the tender is available at Room 1080 (Ext. 3012), for inspection by representatives of United Kingdom firms.

Reference No. C.R.E. (I.B.) 26164/49 should be quoted.

It will be appreciated if firms deciding to submit a tender will notify the Department under the above reference.

Four 44.4 m.V.A. Transformer Banks and Spare Unit

The State Hydro-electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, has issued a call for tenders for Contract No. 119 for the supply and delivery to Dunedin of four 44·4 mVA. Transformer banks (comprising 13 single phase double wound transformer units, each 14,800 k.V.A., 50 cycles, outdoor type, oil immersed, water cooled and capable of being connected to give either 11/127 kV. or 11/63·5 kV.), and a spare unit, for Section 3 of the Roxburgh Power Station.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than 4 p.m. on April 18, 1950.

Envelopes to be superscribed " Tender for Contract No. 119."

A copy of the full specification and tender documents will be available for inspection by representatives of interested United Kingdom manufacturers at Room 1091 (Ext. 3068) until November 26, 1949.

Further copies are expected shortly and will be available on loan in order of written application. Please quote reference No. C.R.E. (I.B.)31054/49.

Copies are also available at the offices of New Zealand Government in London, Sydney and Melbourne.

Manufacturers submitting tenders are requested to notify this Department, giving names of their agents, if any, in New Zealand.

Four 56,000 B.H.P. Turbines

The State Hydro-electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, has issued a call for tenders for Contract No. 132 for the supply and delivery at Dunedin of four 56,000 B.H.P. Water Turbines, of Vertical-shaft, Francis reaction type, for Section 1, of the Roxburgh Power Station.

Tenders will be received by the Secretary, Tenders Committee, State Hydro-electric Department, Wellington, New Zealand, not later than 4 p.m. on April 4, 1950.

Envelopes to be superscribed " Tender for Contract No. 132."

A copy of the full specification and tender documents will be available for inspection by representatives of interested United Kingdom manufacturers at Room 1091 (Ext. 3068) until the 26th November, 1949.

Further copies are expected shortly and will be available on loan in order of written application. Please quote reference No. C.R.E.(I.B.)31055/49.

Copies are also available at the offices of the New Zealand Government in London, Sydney and Melbourne.

Manufacturers submitting tenders are requested to notify this Department giving names of their agents, if any, in New Zealand.

96 Distribution Transformers 100 kVA.-400 kVA.

The Johannesburg City Council has issued a call for tenders Contract No. 18 Distribution Transformers, for the manufacture, testing of works, and delivery of :—

24-100 kVA. Transformers.
12-150 kVA. ,,
12-250 kVA. ,,
24-300 kVA. ,,
24-400 kVA. ,,

all to be 3-phase, 50 cycles, H.V. 6,600, L.V. 388/224 at no load. They will be used indoor or outdoor under a sheet steel canopy.

The altitude does not exceed 5,700 ft. and average humidity is 78 per cent.

Tenders, addressed to the City Treasurer, City Council of Johannesburg, will be received not later that January 13, 1950.

A copy of the plans and specifications are available for inspection by representatives of interested United Kingdom manufacturers at Room 1091 (Ext. 3068) until November 12, 1949, after which they will be available on loan in order of written application.

Reference No. C.R.E.(I.B.)31264/49 should be quoted. Manufacturers who submit tenders are requested to notify this Department, giving the names and addresses of their agents, if any, in South Africa.

Electrical Equipment for a Communication System

The Rio Grande do Sul State Commission for Electric Energy, Brazil, are calling for tenders for the supply of transmission wave equipment for the communication system between the Bugres and Sao Jeronimo central electric plants and their sub-stations Esteio-Porto Alegre-Porto Mariante-Santa Cruz and Lajeado.

The tender comprises : The necessary material for the establishment of a telecommunications network superimposed on the high tension lines. Tension to be 66 kV. Frequency of the transmission waves to be 90 to 150 khz. Low frequency equipment for internal use in the plants and sub-station is also included, as well as low frequency auto-commutators, alimentation (feeding) equipment, i.e. current conversion machines, accumulator battery, etc., and also 50 telephone apparatus.

The closing date for the receipt of tenders is January 3, 1950.

One copy of tender and drawings (in Spanish) is available at Room 1080 (Ext. 3012), for inspection by representatives of United Kingdom firms.

Reference C.R.E. (I.B.) 31194/49 should be quoted.

It will be appreciated if firms deciding to submit a tender will notify the Department under the above reference.

Cotton Piece-Goods—African Prints—Woollens—Worsteds—Gabardines—Tropicals—Mohairs

B. ASHWORTH & CO (OVERSEAS) LIMITED

(Founded in 1923)

Manufacturers and Exporters

10a Union Court,
London, E.C.2
Cables: SALWECO-LONDON.

Beaver House, 40 Dickinson Street,
Manchester 1.
Cables: ENTREGA-MANCHESTER.

Machine Tools — Technical Equipment — Haberdashery — Chinaware

Export Opportunities, Market Surveys, etc.

United Kingdom firms interested in the export opportunities, market surveys, etc., referred to below, can obtain further information on application to the Commercial Relations and Exports Department of the Board of Trade (Room 1116), Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1. (Tel. : VICtoria 9040.)

Angola

Economic report, 4-months ending August 31, 1949. (Ref.: M.371.)

Austria

Economic report, July–August 1949. (Ref.: M.359.)

Australia

Enquiry for cast iron porcelain enamel baths. (Ref.: C.3103.)

Belgium

Economic report, August 1949. (Ref.: M.369.)

Bolivia

Agency enquiry for cotton piece-goods. (Ref.: C.3106.)

Brazil

Agency enquiry for fluorescent lighting material. (Ref.: C.3098.)

Agency enquiry for spare parts and accessories for cars. (Ref.: C.3099.)

Canada

Enquiry for power units for pedal cycles. (Ref.: C.3054.)

Enquiry for plain white china cups and saucers. (Ref.: C.3061.)

Agency enquiry for cotton shirting. (Ref.: C.3064.)

Agency enquiry for tyres—amendment. (Ref.: C.3003A.)

Agency enquiry for textiles (rayon, twill, gaberdines, lining material, poplin, Grenville cloth and coat linings of tartan designs) and toys. (Ref.: C.3067.)

Agency enquiry for wool and tops, denims and corduroys. (Ref.: C.3073.)

Enquiry for curved safety pin. (Ref.: C.3078.)

Enquiry for automatic hand cigarette machines. (Ref.: C.3079.)

Enquiry for cotton yarns for manufacture of maps. (Ref.: C.3080.)

Enquiry for door hardware and builders' hardware. (Ref.: C.3081.)

Enquiry for mole skins and mole skin plates. (Ref.: C.3089.)

Enquiry for linoleum and electric heating pads and blankets. (Ref.: C.3090.)

Enquiry for cotton sheeting. (Ref.: C.3092.)

Agency enquiry for gears. (Ref.: C.3095.)

Cuba

Economic report, July–August 1949. (Ref.: M.362.)

Denmark

International Automobile Exhibition, Copenhagen, February 24–March 5, 1950. (Ref.: C.3056.)

Germany

Note regarding standard sizes of garments (men's and ladies' leather jackets, cloth jackets, children's wear and infants' wear). (Ref.: C.3094.)

Allocations of currency by Western Germany for imports from Sterling Area. (Ref.: M.270G.)

Greece

Economic report, August 1949. (Ref.: M.370.)

Guatemala

Enquiry for chain link fencing. (Ref.: C.3052.)

India

Agency enquiry for umbrella cloth, parts and fittings and hardware and cutlery. (Ref.: C.3055.)

Report on market for clocks and watches—Addendum. (Ref.: C.3062.)

Enquiry for plant for superphosphate sulphuric acid, glue and bone-meal factories. (Ref.: C.3077.)

Enquiry for equipment for continuous manufacture of glass tubing (continuous melting furnace, coaling system, batch feeder, fuel oil pumping system, pyrometer equipment, etc.). (Ref.: C.3096.)

Iran

Proposed purchase of road-making machinery—request for trade literature. (Ref.: C.3071.)

Agency enquiry for electrical accessories, domestic electrical appliances and copper and brass sheets. (Ref. : C.3087.)

Iraq

Supplementary note on market for beer. (Ref.: C.3082.)

Israel

Agency enquiry for rayon and woollen yarns, and wool tops. (Ref.: C.3069.)

Lebanon

Economic report, May–August 1949. (Ref.: M.372.)

Mexico

Economic report, August–September 1949. (Ref.: M.361.)

Note on market for lifts (electric and other types normally installed in buildings. (Ref.: C.3102.)

Netherlands Antilles

Enquiry for second-hand ship. (Ref.: C.3070.)

Agency enquiry for aluminium cooking ware, including pressure cookers. (Ref.: C.3105.)

New Zealand

Agency enquiry for ladies' knitted outerwear, printed and plain silk and art silk piece-goods, ladies' woollen frockings and dress goods. (Ref.: C.3093.)

Norway

Note regarding distribution of automobiles. (Ref.: C.3060.)

Agency enquiry for ladies' fully-fashioned woollen hose and men's hats. (Ref.: C.3101.)

Pakistan

Economic report, July–August 1949. (M.366.)

Peru

Enquiry for cardboard boxes—additional information. (Ref.: C.3041A.)

Portugal

Economic report, September 1949. (Ref.: M.365.)

Portuguese East Africa

Economic report, July–August 1949. (Ref.: M.367.)

South Africa

Import control. (Ref.: M.368.)

Agency enquiry for hydraulic presses. (Ref.: C.3065.)

Note on market for spectacle frames and lenses. (Ref.: C.3086.)

Spain

Economic report, August 1949. (Ref.: M.363.)

United States

Note regarding United States marketing regulations. (Ref.: M.359.)

Enquiry for canned or processed fish products and tomato paste. (C.3053.)

Enquiry for white metal die cast parts. (Ref.: C.3057.)

Report on market for model engineering products. (Ref.: C.2915A.)

Enquiry for T-shirts and polo shirts. (Ref.: C.3059.)

Enquiry for rubber plates for printing presses. (Ref.: C.3063.)

Enquiry for carpets, rugs and other house furnishings. (Ref.: C.3068.)

Enquiry for Cape glove leather. (Ref.: C.3072.)

Enquiry for pocket knives, cooks' knives, razors and scissors. (Ref.: C.3074.)

Enquiry for leather buckles for raincoats and topcoats. (Ref.: C.3075.)

Agency enquiry for woollen and worsted suitings and tweeds. (Ref.: C.3076.)

Enquiry for printing machinery. (Ref.: C.3084.)

Tariff and Customs and Import Regulations

French Import Certificates

AS announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* on September 3, 1949, page 456, and on October 15, 1949, pages 744–745, the French authorities are permitting certain goods to be imported into France under the import certificate procedure. In such cases import licences are not required.

On October 2, 1949, a notice was published in the French *Journal Officiel* setting out in detail the regulations relating to import certificates and reproducing a copy of such a certificate. According to this notice a French importer wishing to take advantage of the import certificate procedure should first make out a certificate in six copies on form CI. 1. Thereafter the procedure varies according to whether payment is to be made before or after the goods are imported.

Where payment is to be made before importation:

The certificate is first domiciled with a bank ; the six copies are then lodged with the Office des Changes. Five copies, one of which is visaed by the Office des Changes and bears a minute authorizing the opening of a credit, are later returned to the importer. The visaed copy is passed to the bank which is then in a position to open a credit and, if necessary, to buy forward the currency to pay for the goods. The remaining four copies must be presented, together with the usual import declaration, by the importer to the Customs within one month from the date of the Office des Changes' visa. Import certificates remain valid, however, where the goods concerned have been despatched directly to France before the expiry of the period of validity of the certificate. One endorsed copy of the certificate is returned by the Customs to the importer who must pass it on to the bank within two months from the date of the Office des Changes' visa.

Where payment is to be made after importation:

The six copies of the certificate are deposited with the Customs, together with the usual import declaration. The Customs endorse them and return two to the importer for domicilation with a bank. After having been visaed by the bank the two copies must be lodged with the Office des Changes within one month from the time of Customs clearance. One copy is returned to the importer visaed by the Office des Changes and bearing a minute giving details of the method of payment. This copy, together with the invoice or copy of the contract, allows the importer to acquire immediately the currency necessary to pay for the goods, or, if the contract is expressed in francs, to pay the amount into a transferable franc account.

A copy of the French notice is available for inspection in the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

French Customs Tariff

A NOTICE in the French *Journal Officiel* of October 25, 1949, announces the re-imposition of customs duties on bearings. Details are given below :—

Tariff No.	Description of Goods
1675	Bearings, mounted or complete.
1676 A-B	Parts and components of bearings.

Goods listed above which were shipped directly to the French customs territory before the date of publication of this notice in the *Journal Officiel* and are declared to be for actual use and not for warehouse storage will be exempted from the re-imposed duties.

The provisions of this notice do not apply to the overseas departments of Guadeloupe, Guiana, Martinique and Reunion.

A copy of the official French notice is available for inspection in the Commercial Relations and Exports Department (Industries Branch), Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Canada

Import Restrictions

THE following amendment should be made to the notice published in the *Board of Trade Journal* on October 22, 1949 (page 787), relating to the Canadian import restrictions on fresh fruit and vegetables :—

In Schedule I (Prohibited List), Tariff item No. 97, for " quaves " read " guavas."

Relaxation of Danish Import Restrictions

FOLLOWING resolutions by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation regarding the liberalization of intra-European trade, the Danish Government have announced their intention to make certain relaxations in Danish import licensing arrangements. Details will be published in next week's *Board of Trade Journal*.

Greece

Readjustment of Letters of Credit

THE COMMERCIAL SECRETARY to His Majesty's Embassy at Athens has forwarded a translation of Decision No. 174,734, dated October 6, of the Greek Ministry of National Economy, which authorizes the Bank of Greece to establish letters of credit, or to modify existing letters of credit, against production of revised invoices, in cases where prices have been reduced or quantities increased, consequent upon foreign exchange readjustments.

Import Regulations

THE COMMERCIAL SECRETARY to His Majesty's Embassy at Athens has forwarded a translation of a notice which has been issued to Greek importers by the Greek Ministry of National Economy, through the Chambers of Commerce. The notice provides :

(a) All applications for the prolongation or modification of import licences for goods in respect of which letters of credit have been established under European Co-operation Administration (direct procurement) must bear the number of the relevant E.C.A. indent.

(b) Applications for import licences for goods to be imported under E.C.A. direct procurement must be accompanied by pro-forma invoices showing, in addition to the cost ex factory, the internal transport charges to " Free Alongside," "Cost and Freight " or " Cost, Insurance and Freight."

(c) All pro-forma invoices must, in future, include, in addition to the price ex factory, the cost of internal transportation to alongside steamer.

(d) The notice finally requests that importers and manufacturers' agents should make it clear to their foreign suppliers that their execution of orders placed by Greek importers is in all cases subject to the issue of an import licence by the Ministry of National Economy, and to the conditions contained in such licence, particularly those regarding terms of payment.

Uruguay

New Exchange Rates for Imports and Establishment of Individual Import Quotas

NEW rates of exchange for sterling have been announced by the Bank of the Republic of Uruguay and are now effective. The new rate for imports of raw materials and essential goods is 5·33 pesos to the £ sterling (previously 7·65 pesos) and for other imports 6·86 pesos to the £ sterling (previously 7·65 pesos). A list of goods, the importation of which will be effected at the rates of 1·90 pesos to the United States dollar and 5·33 pesos to the £ sterling has been issued by the Bank of the Republic.

A law has also been passed defining a new system under which the importers' individual quota (right to a percentage of available exchange) may be considered. A translation of this law and a copy (in Spanish) of the list of goods referred to above may be consulted at the Board of Trade, Tariff Section, Room 2113, Thames House (North), Millbank, London, S.W.1.

Jordan

Customs Tariff Modifications

THE BOARD OF TRADE have been notified of certain amendments to the Jordanian Customs Tariff published in the *Jordan Official Gazette* of October 6, 1949. These amendments, which became effective from the date of publication, provide for the exemption from customs duty of the following goods :—

Soda ash, caustic soda and other sodas used in the soap industry.

Relaxation of Norwegian Import Restrictions

FOLLOWING resolutions by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation to liberalize trade between participating countries, the Norwegian Government has announced that as from November 1, 1949, import licences will be issued automatically for the following goods originating from participating countries, excluding Belgium and Switzerland and their overseas territories.

Norwegian Statistical No.	Description of Commodity
401	Live fish, excluding live cod.
402	Fresh herrings and other fish.
444	Salted herrings.
454	Salted salmon.
457	Other salted or dried fish.
458	Anchovies and sprats for canning.
459	Other preserved or spiced fish, excluding caviar.
501	Wheat.
502	Rye.
507	Barley.
508	Oats.
601	Wheat flour.
1010	Allspice.
1011	Pepper, except cayenne.
1012	Vanilla.
1013	Saffron.
1014	Mustard seed, unground.
1015	Laurel berries and leaves.
1016	Marpram.
1017	Cloves.
1018	Ginger, dried,
1019	Ginger, preserved.
1020	Cinnamon.
1021	Curry powder and cayenne pepper.
1022	Cardamom.
1023	Nutmegs.
1025	Other ground spice.
1301	Leaf tobacco, not sauced, stemmed.
1302	Leaf tobacco, not sauced, unstemmed.
1303	Leaf tobacco, sauced.
1304	Tobacco stems.
1402	Groundnuts (peanuts), shelled.
1403	Copra (palm-kern).
1405	Soya beans.
1503	Cod-liver oil, steamed, for medical use (medical cod-liver oil, steamed).
1504	Crude liver oil, crude for medical use (medical cod-liver oil, crude).
1505	Clear cod-liver oil.
1506	Light brown (brunblank tran.).
1507	Brown.
1508	Dog-fish liver oil.
1509	Vitaminised fish liver oil, halibut oil, etc.
1510	Seal oil.
1511	Bottlenose whale oil and spermacetic.
1511	Sperm oil.
1512	Herring oil.
1520	Fish livers, blubber, etc., whale liver.
1521	Other animal fats, lanoline only.
1544	Margarine.
1603	Phosphorus.
1613	Boric acid.
1614	Phosphoric acid.
1617	Tannic acid, tannin.
1618	Lactic acid.
1619	Formic acid.
1620	Oxalic acid.
1621	Other acids, A.I.V., acid only.
1623	Borax.
1626	Bromides, iodides, cyanides.
1632	Lead oxide, tin oxide, mercury oxide, red copper oxide.
1633	Potassium hydroxide (caustic potash), solid.
1634	Potash lye.
1636	Ammonium chloride.
1638	Other compounds of ammonium, ammonium-diphosphate.
1639	Chlorides of lime (bleaching powder).
1646	Potassium carbonate.
1647	Sodium bicarbonate.
1650	Potassium nitrate.
1651	Sulphides, sodium sulphide.
1652 (1)	Aluminium sulphate.
1652 (2)	Alum.
1655	Bicalcic phosphate.
1657	Carbon tetrachloride.
1659	Acetone.
1673	Turpentine oil.
1681 (6)	Other glue (alumine of blood only).
1697	Cheese-lep (osteloype).
1699	Saccharine only. (*Date of application: July* 1, 1950.)
	Sodium bisulphite.
	Sodium sulphite.
	Arsenic sulphate of magnesia.
1701	Tanning extracts, solid.
1702	Tanning extracts, liquid.
1705	Catechu and gambin.
1707	Carbon black, lampblack, plumbago.
1708	Powdered, washed chalk only.
1710	Red lead, blue lead.
1712	Lead carbonate.
1715	Titanium dioxides only.
1727	Butter colouring.
1728	Cheese colouring.
1730	Typewriter ribbons. (*Date of application: April* 1, 1950.)
1734	Pencil leads.
1915	Calcium nitrate and calcium cyanamide.
2001 (1)	Caoutchouc, gutta-percha, balata, etc.
2001 (2)	Synthetic rubber, solid.
2004	Synthetic rubber, other.
2007	Solid tyres.
2215	Cardboard.
2216	Newsprint.
2221	Greaseproof paper.
2223	Wrapping paper and others.
2224	Coated paper and pasteboard.
2225	Other printing paper.
2226	Writing and drawing paper.
2228	Carbon paper. (*Date of application: April* 1, 1950.)
2230	Impressed paper, packing paper.
2231 (2)	Cigarette paper (*Date of application: July* 1, 1950), bobbins (free immediately).
2231 (3)	Vegetable parchment.
2231 (4)	Other paper.
2233	Blotting paper and filter paper.
2243	Paper-bound and fastened stencils, only. (*Date of application, April* 1, 1950.)
2103	Pulpwood, excluding log-ends.
2108	Round logs of European pine and fir.
2110	Wood, sawn.
2111	Wood, planed.
2121 (2)	Okume.
2165	Lasts of wood.
2202	Mechanical pulp, white, dry.
2203	Mechanical pulp, white and wet.
2204	Mechanical pulp, brown, dry.
2205	Mechanical pulp, white, wet.
2206	Sulphite pulp, bleached, dry.
2207	Sulphite pulp, bleached, wet.
2208	Sulphite pulp, unbleached, dry.
2209	Sulphite pulp, unbleached, wet.
2210	Sulphate pulp, bleached and unbleached, dry. Of European pine and spruce.
2211	Sulphate pulp, bleached and unbleached, wet. Of European pine and spruce.
2212	Woollen pasteboard, and raw pasteboard (felt).
2213	Corrugated pasteboard.
2214	Other pasteboards.
2301	Hides and skins of cattle, including buffalo, undressed, raw.
2302	Do., dry.
2303	Other hides and skins, including calf and kid, undressed, raw.
2304	Do., dry.
2305	Skins, without hair, undressed.
2325, 2326	Gloving chrome splits.
2405	Peaks, leathers and other equipments for hats and caps.
2405	Leather welting.
2405	Adjustable foot savers (orthopaedic soles).
2604	Raw wool, greasy backwashed.
2605	Wool, scoured, bleached or dyed.
2606	Hair, all kinds, except hog bristles.
2609	Wool waste.
2610	Raw cotton.
2611	Cotton waste for spinning.
2612	Flax and flax tow.
2613	Hemp and hemp tow.
2614	Jute and jute tow.
2616 (2)	Other old rags.
2705 (2)	Cotton yarn, single strand, unbleached. (excluding cotton sewing thread)
2706	Cotton yarn, single strand, bleached. (excluding cotton sewing thread)
2708	Cotton yarn, two or more strands, unbleached, other (excluding cotton sewing thread)
2709	Cotton yarn, two or more strands, bleached. (excluding cotton sewing thread)
2710	Cotton yarn, single-strand, dyed or printed. (excluding cotton sewing thread)
2702	Crepe yarn only. Nylon fibre, nylon yarn.
2707	Cotton yarn, unbleached for fishing use.
2712	Flax and hemp yarn, single strand, unbleached, for fishing use.
2713	Flax and hemp yarn, single strand, unbleached, other.
2714	Flax and hemp yarn, single strand, bleached for fishing use.
2715	Flax and hemp yarn, single strand, bleached, other.
2716	Flax and hemp thread, two or more strands, unbleached, for fishery use.
2717	Flax and hemp thread, two or more strands, unbleached, other.
2718	Flax and hemp thread, two or more strands, bleached for fishery use.
2719	Flax and hemp thread, two or more strands, bleached, other.
2720	Flax and hemp yarn, single strand, coloured or printed, for fishing use.
2721	Flax and hemp yarn, single strand, unbleached, dyed or printed, other.
2724	Hemp thread of two or more strands, dyed or printed, other.
2731	Jute yarn, single strand, not dyed.
2733	Jute threads of two or more strands, not dyed.
2735	Yarn of coir.
2906	Fishing lines and twine for fishing use, of hemp, flax or jute.
2907	Other fishing lines or twine, of hemp, flax or jute.
2908	Fishing nets of cotton.
2909	Fishing nets of flax, hemp and similar fibres.
2939	Wicks for producing light.
2940	Other wicks.
2950	Buoys of fabric for fish nets.
3402	Electrode paste.
3406	Motor spirit (gasoline, petrol).
3407	Illuminating oils (kerosene).
3408	White spirit, etc.
3409	Diesel oil, oil for diesel engines.
3409 (2)	Solar oil.
3409 (3)	Other fuel oils.
3410	Lubricating oils.
3414	Petroleum coke.
3416	Xylol, naphtem acid, bensol and locemsol.
3423	Montan wax.
3501 (2)	Other sand (for industrial purpose).
3502	Kaolin, china clay.
3504	Bentonite only.
3506	Coarse salt.
3507	Fine granulated salt.
3508	Sulphur.
3509	Emery and corundum only.
3616 (2)	Dolomite.

(*Continued on next page*)

Norwegian Import Restrictions—(*Continued*)

Norwegian Statistical No.	Description of Commodity
3520	Raw asbestos, asbestine only.
3521	Raw asbestos, dolomite, calcined.
3524	Graphite.
3530	Fluorspar.
3531	Cryolite.
3533	Flint, solid and powder.
3434	Manganese dioxide.
3537	Kiesolgur, diatomaceous earth.
3538	Fuller's earth.
3541 (2)	Miscellaneous minerals.
	Mica only.
3615	Graphite crucibles and stoppers.
3701	Frits for ceramic and vitreous porcelain, enamels, oxides and mill additions.
3723	Optical glass,spectacle glass only.
3816	Machine packing, of asbestos.
3817	Magnesia for insulating purposes—slabs, sections and plastics.
	Aluminium fluoride.
4001	Iron ore.
4006	Manganese ore.
4007	Chromium ore.
4014	Bauxite.
4015	Oxide of aluminium.
4016	Iron—or sulphurous pyrites.
4017	Zinc ore.
4018	Nickel ore.
4020	Lead ore.
4101	Charcoal hematite pig iron, charcoal pig iron and round shots.
4102	Ferro-silicon.
4107	Ferro-tungsten and ferro-vanadium.
4108	Other ferro-alloys.
4109	Scrap iron and steel.
4111, 3112, 4113, 4114	Steel ingots, blooms, billets, slabs, sheet bars and tin-plate bars.
4116, 4117, 4119	High carbon and alloy steel, except stainless, in bars etc.
4120	Iron and steel bars and rods more than ⅜in. (10 mm.) and flats more than ½ in. (13 mm.) thick and less than 6 in. (150 mm.) wide, subject to duty, including concrete rein forcing bars, except reinforcing fabrics.
4121 (2)	Iron and steel bars and rods more than ⅜ in. (10 mm.) and flats more than ⅛ in. (3 mm.) thick and less than 6 in. (150 mm.) broad, not subject to duty except concrete reinforcing fabrics.
4122 (2)	Iron and steel bars, rods and flats less than ⅜ in. (10 mm.).
4123	Structural shapes: U-bars and H-beams iron and steel.
4124	Structural shapes: Angles and T-bars, iron and steel.
4125	Other structural shapes, iron and steel.
4126	Welding rods and wire.
4126 (2)	Wire rods, iron and steel
4127	Drawn wire, black iron and steel
4128	Drawn wire, iron and steel galvanized, copper coated, etc.
4129	Drawn wire, iron and steel, bright.
4132	Tin plate.
4135	Sheets of iron and steel, incl. alloy steel, coated except galvanized.
4136	Hoops and strips, tinned.
4137	Hoops and str ps, iron and steel, others.
4138	Plates of iron and steel, 3 mm. and more, incl. alloy steel, not coated, ship plates.
4139	Plates of iron and steel, 3 mm. and more, incl. alloy steel, not coated, others.
4140	Sheets of iron and steel, uncoated, less than 3 mm. incl. electrical sheets.
4143	Welded pipe, black and galvanized for gas, water and steam, and fittings (not malleable).
4143	Malleable fittings. *Date of application*: July 1, 1950.
4145	Hydraulic pipe.
4220	Aluminium, primary
4224	Lead, primary.
4230	Zinc, primary.
4231	Zinc, scrap and ashes.
4236	Tin, primary.
4237 (1)	Tin rolls, bars, wires or sheets also grated.
4237 (2)	Tin solder, also alloys, in bars.
4237 (3)	Tin tubes.
4239	Nickel-copper matte.
4241	Antimony.
4242	Other base metals, primary.
4250 (1)	Resistance wire.
4312 (1)	Bolts, other screws, rivets, nuts, riveting plates and rings, (13 mm.) in diameter and under.
4312 (1)	Bolts, other screws, rivets, nuts, riveting plates and rings, 13 mm. in diameter and under.
4312 (2)	Bolts, other screws, rivets, nuts, riveting plates and rings over 13 mm. in diameter.
4343	Files.
4343	Clicking dies (die sheels).
4343	Awls.
	Metallic requisites for shoe industry (tacks, steel shanks, buckles, hooks a.s.o.).
	Metallic requisites for leather goods, industry (frames locks, rivets, buckles).
	Metallic requisites for rubber industry (tacks, buckles, tube valves, lasts a.s.o.).
	Metallic requisites for umbrella production (ribs, runners, notches.).
	Metallic requisites for corset industry (steels, suspenders a.s.o.).
4343 (6)	Metallic requisites for the ribbon and lace industry.
4346	Razor blade blanks.
4351 (1)	Twisted short-linked chains for snow chains up to 6 mm. in diameter.
4351 (2)	Other chains, ship anchors, grapnels and chains.
4352 (1)	Springs for wagon and carts.
4352 (2)	Other springs, each weighing 1 kg. or more.
4360	Cisterns.
4382 (1)	Wire and wire cloth of copper and bronze.
4382 (2)	Wire and wire cloth of Brass.
4384	Screws.
4394	Nibs of pens.
	Machine needler.
	Steel bottles.
4412	Magnets for main combustion engines.
	Piston rings for combustion engines.
4444 (1)	Winches, anchors.
4507	Transformers over 2,000 k.W. each.
	Welding equipment.
4544	Carbon brushes.
4546	Graphite electrodes.
4547	Carbon electrodes.
4747 (1)	Tree seed, pine.
4747 (2)	Tree seed, spruce.
4759	Cardburs to the woollenware factories.
4768	Shellac.
4772	Vegetable fibres for brush production.
	Thermometer, fever, fever thermometer only.
4850 (2)	Umbrella handle.
4886 (2)	X-ray films.
4887	Unexposed film for cinema.
4889	Books or parts, thereof, magazines, unbound.
4890	Books, bound by Norwegian publishers.
4890 (2)	Books, other.
4892 (1)	Maps, unmounted.
4892 (2)	Maps, mounted.
	Catgut and suture-material.

In addition to the foregoing, Norway has announced her intention of instituting global quotas (viz., ceiling figures for certain commodities, which may be imported from a number of countries who can then compete on equal terms) from January 1, 1950, for the commodities listed below. Information on the operation of global quotas in Norway, the countries to which they will apply, together with details of the size of the global quotas, etc., will be announced in the *Board of Trade Journal* as soon as they are available for publication.

Norwegian Statistical No.	Description of Commodity
903	Syrup, ordinary.
904	Grape and starch sugar.
905	Glucose.
906	Molasses for technical use.
1005	Cocoa beans.
1007	Cocoa butter.
1528	Palm oil.
1678	Isinglass and gelatine.
1679	Dextrine.
1681	Hide and leather glue.
1681 (1), (2)	Bone and horn glue.
1703	Aniline and alizarine dyes.
2002	Latex.
2133 (1)	Ordinary veneers.
2149, 2156	Furniture.
2816	Felt–like fabrics for industrial use.
2837	Jute fabrics.
	Gummed fabrics.
	Textiles for rubber industry.
	Leather cloth.
	Textiles for book binding and printing.
2933	Balting cloth of silk.
3011	Stockings only (wool).
3415	Coal tar.
3416	Mineral tar oil and their constituents, creosote oil, solvent naphtha, heavy naphtha.
	Electrode pitch.
3418	Tar pitch.
	Toluol.
3504	Clay, also fire clay.
3612, 3613	Refractory Articles, ordinary firebricks.
3622	Sanitary pottery ware.
4118	Tool steel (alloy steel) in bars, etc., stainless steel.
4121 (1)	Iron and steel bars and rods more than ⅜ in. (10 mm.) and flats more than 3 mm. and over 150 mm. wide, stainless.
4122 (1)	Iron and steel bars and rods less than ⅜ in. (10 mm.) and flats less than 3 mm. thickness and up to 150 mm. wide, stainless.
4129 (2)	Draw wire, iron and steel, stainless.
4133	Sheets of iron and steel, incl. alloy steel, coated corrugated sheets.
4134	Sheets of iron and steel, incl. alloy steel, coated galvanized.
4140 (2)	Sheets of iron and steel, uncoated, less than 3 mm., stainless.
4142	Cast iron pipe and pipe fittings, incl. soil pipe.
4302	Iron and steel wire rope.
4303	Fencing and netting.
4304	Other wire cloth.
4311	Wood screws; bright or coated.
4326	Axes.
4327	Spades.
4328	Pickaxes.
4329	Forks and hay forks.
4330	Hand rakes.
4331	Scythes.
4332	Other hand tools for agricultural use, not mechanical.
4334 (1)	Hammers and sledge hammers.
4334 (2)	Other tools for stone working.
4335	Monkey wrenches.
4336	Augerbety and braces.
4337	Chisels.
4338	Tongs.
4339	Screw cutting tools.
4343	Other implements and tools and parts.
	Kerosene and carbide lanterns.
4428	Dairy machines.

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Gold Coast

Customs Tariff Modifications

THE Customs (Amendment of Duties) (No. 2) Order, 1949, published in the Supplement to the *Gold Coast Gazette* of October 5, 1949, provides for the following amendments to the Gold Coast Customs Tariff with effect from October 4, 1949 :—

Item No.	Goods	Rate of Duty
	PART I—FIRST SCHEDULE IMPORT DUTIES	£ s. d.
16	Oils :—	
	(1) Illuminating, including kerosene, power paraffin and other refined burning oils ... the gallon	0 0 7
	(3) Motor spirit and products ordinarily used as such ; benzine, benzoline, naphtha (non-potable), gasoline, petrol and petroleum, aviation spirit, all kinds of shale and coal tar spirits, but not including kerosene, power paraffin and other refined burning oils ... ... the gallon	0 0 8½
	Delete the following item :—	
20	Provisions :—	
	(4) Flour, wheaten ... the hundred pounds	0 1 9

PART III.—FIRST SCHEDULE.—EXEMPTIONS FROM IMPORT DUTIES

Item 52 is amended by the deletion of the following words from sub-paragraph (2) :—

" and are imported upon the passenger's arrival to enter into an office or employment or upon first arrival as a permanent resident."

Item 56 is amended by the substitution of a semi-colon for a full-stop at the end of sub-item (13) and the insertion of the following sub-item :—

(14) Flour, wheaten.

India

Drug Rules

THE *Indian Trade Journal* of October 13, 1949, contains a copy of Notification No. F. 1-3/48-D) of September 15, 1949, issued by the Ministry of Health, Government of India, which states that Rule 32 of the Drug Rules, 1945, relating to the packing and labelling of imported drugs shall be amended as shown in the Notification of the same number issued on April 23, 1949 (see *Board of Trade Journal* of May 28, 1949, Page 1125).

Increased Export Duty

BY Notification No. 51—Customs issued by the Ministry of Finance (Revenue Division) on September 29, 1949, a copy of which has been forwarded by the United Kingdom Trade Commissioner at New Delhi, hessians and other descriptions of jute manufactures not otherwise specified (classified under Item 2 (2) of the Second Schedule of the Indian Tariff) will be subject with immediate effect to an export duty of Rs. 350 per ton.

Norwegian Import Restrictions—(*Continued*)

Norwegian Statistical No.	Description of Commodity
4512/13	Voltaric cells and parts.
	Lorries driven by accumulators.
4610	Other new motor cars.
4611	Other used motor cars.
4612	Chassis for passenger cars.
4613 (1)	Bus chassis without driver's cabin.
4613 (2)	Chassis for other motor cars.
4614	Bodies for passenger cars.
4615	Bodies for other motor cars.
4616	Wheels and windshields for passenger cars.
4617	Wheels for other motor cars.
4618	Axles and parts for motor cars and motor cycles.
4619	Blow horns and signal lights for all kinds of motor cars.
4745	Edible seed.
4761	Edible seed.
4769	Copal.
	Synthetic resin.
	Spectacle frames.

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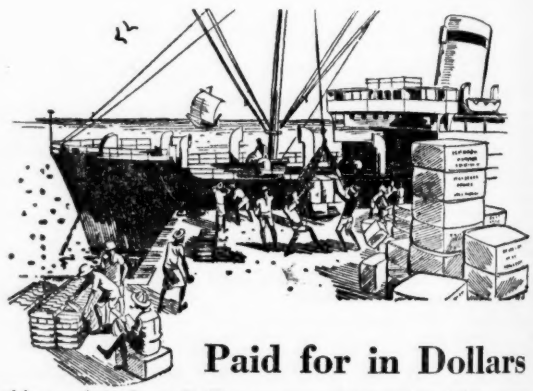

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New Zealand Import Licensing in 1950

THE Board of Trade have received details of the New Zealand import allocations for the period January 1, 1950 to December 31, 1950. Licences will, however, be available for the entry of goods imported not later than February 28, 1951 :—

Items marked "A."—Allocations for imports from United Kingdom and Crown Colonies only will, unless otherwise indicated, be granted up to 50 per cent. of value of licences granted for imports from the same source in the period indicated.

Items marked "AA."—Allocations for imports from United Kingdom Crown Colonies, and other British countries *except Canada* will, unless otherwise indicated, be granted up to 50 per cent. of value of licences granted for imports from the same source in the period indicated.

Items marked "B."—Allocations for imports from all sources except *Canada, the United States, Belgium, and Switzerland* will, unless otherwise indicated, be granted up to 50 per cent. of the value of licences granted for imports from the same source in the period indicated.

Items marked "BB."—Allocations for imports from all sources except *Canada, the United States, Belgium, and Switzerland* will, unless otherwise indicated, be granted up to 100 per cent. of the value of licences granted for imports from the same source in the period indicated.

Items marked "C."—Items regarded as "Control," for which applications will be considered individually in relation to actual requirements. This applies also to all applications for licences to import from Canada, the United States, Belgium, or Switzerland.

Items marked "D."—Items for which no allocation is made.

NOTE.—*Token Imports.*—In the case of those items marked with a dagger (D†) in the column headed "Group" and items

Ex. 184 (2) Handkerchiefs (other than laced edge).

Ex. 205 (5) Rubber tyres—viz., bicycle and similar, and inner tubes of rubber for pneumatic tyres sizes 28 x 1½, 28 x 1⅜, 26 x 1⅜, 26 x 1½, 24 x 1⅜, 27 x 1¼ ;

Ex 338 (1) (a) 1 to 2 h.p. standard screen protected three-phase type motors ;

provision has been made for token imports from the United Kingdom. This provision is designed particularly to enable old-established business connections to be maintained. Under this procedure, the Government of New Zealand will give favourable consideration to applications to import the goods specified up to 20 per cent. of the value of similar goods supplied in 1938 to the applicant by a manufacturer in the United Kingdom. In each case it will be necessary for the applicant to furnish, in support of his application, a certificate from the manufacturer to the effect that in 1938 he supplied the applicant with goods, as specified, to a stated f.o.b. value, for each class mentioned in the certificate. Unless this certificate is supplied, applications will not be considered.

Reference in the Schedule to 1946 or subsequent years relates to licences issued for imports in those years, including licences issued as basic allocations or otherwise, but not including licences granted under special circumstances—e.g., replacement of licences for an earlier period, replacement of goods lost, no remittance, special orders, etc. In view of the adjustment in the exchange rate, the amount of licences granted in any basic period, except 1949, is also to be *reduced by* 20 *per cent.* when computing the amount of the basic allocation for 1950.

The prefix "ex" to an item indicates that only the portion of the item specially mentioned is subject to the allocation shown. Where the abbreviation "etc." has been used, it is to be understood that all the goods included in the Tariff item, except where otherwise indicated, are subject to the allocation shown.

"Deferred" Items.—In respect of a number of items it is not possible at present to indicate the allocation, and these are shown in the Schedule as "deferred." These items include certain foodstuffs, supplies of which are still subject to control and allocation overseas. Applications for licences should not be made in respect of such goods in the meantime. Notification will be made in due course of the allocation decided upon in such cases.

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof	Group
1	Live animals, etc., viz.—	
(1)	Horses	C
(2)	Other kinds	C
2	Animals, food for, etc., viz.—	
(1)	Oilcake	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
(2)	Hay and cottonseed meal	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
(3)	Other kinds	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
3	Chaff	D
4 (1)	Maize, unground	D
4 (2)	Wheat	D
4 (3) (a)	Barley to be used in the manufacture of beer	D
4 (3) (b)	Barley to be used as stock food, etc.	D
4 (4) (a)	Oats	C
4 (4) (b) (i–ii)	Peas	C
4 (4) (c)	Soya beans	C
Ex 4 (4) (d)	Dried beans, other than retail packages	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 4 (4) (d)	Lentils, other than retail packages	BB, 1948
Ex 4 (4) (d)	Grain and pulse, unground, etc., n.e.i., excluding dried beans and lentils	C
5 (1)	Barley flour, prepared	D†
5 (2)	Bran or pollard	D
5 (3)	Maize, flaked	D
5 (4)	Maize, ground, etc., n.e.i.	D
5 (5)	Malt, whole or ground ; ricemalt	D
5 (6)	Oats, etc., ground	D†
5 (7)	Pearl barley	D
5 (8)	Peas, split	D
5 (9)	Wheat-flour, etc.	D
Ex 5 (10)	Soya bean flour	BB, 1948
Ex 5 (10)	Grain and pulse, ground, etc., n.e.i., excluding soya bean flour	D†
6	Hops	D
7	Onions	D
8	Potatoes	D
Ex 9	Linseed, other than retail packages	C
Ex 9	Lucerne seed	C
Ex 9	Seeds—viz., canary-grass seed, hemp-seed, maw-seed, millet-seed, sorghum-seed, unmixed	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
10	Solid wort	D
11 (1)	Preserved peas in tins, etc.	D
11 (2)	Vegetables, fresh, n.e.i.	D
11 (3)	Dried or preserved vegetables, n.e.i.	D
12	Aerated waters, and beverages, n.e.i.	D†
13	Mineral waters, etc.	D
14	Chicory	C
15	Cocoa-beans, raw	C
16 (1)	Cocoa ; etc.	D
16 (2)	Chocolate ; etc.	D
17	Coffee, raw	BB, 1948
18	Coffee, roasted	D
19	Coffee, essence of, etc.	D
Ex 20	Fruit-juices, unsweetened, in containers having a capacity of 1 gallon or over (excluding citrus and tomato juice)	B, 1949
Ex 20	Fruit-juices, unsweetened, in containers having a capacity of 1 gallon or over, viz., citrus and tomato juice	D
Ex 21	Fruit-juices, unsweetened, in containers having a capacity of less than 1 gallon ; etc. (excluding lemon juice)	AA, 1948
Ex 21	Fruit-juices, unsweetened, in containers having a capacity of less than 1 gallon, viz., lemon juice	D
22	Citrus-fruit pulps, etc.	D
23	Tea, in bulk, etc.	D
24	Tea, n.e.i.	D
25	Bacon and hams	D
26	Biscuits, ships', plain, etc.	D
27	Biscuits, other kinds	D†
28	Blue	D
29	Candles, being night-lights, or tapers	D
30	Candles, n.e.i.	D
Ex 31	Cocoa or cacao butter	BB, 1948
Ex 31	Coconut butter, and other vegetable butters or fats (excluding cocoa or cacao butter)	D
32 (1)	Chewing gum	D
Ex 32 (2)	Medicated confectionery	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 32 (2)	Confectionery n.e.i., including liquorice n.e.i., and sugared or crystallized fruits (excluding medicated confectionery)	D†
33	Lard, stearine, etc., n.e.i.	D
34	Stearine, on declaration that it will be used only in the manufacture of candles, etc.	D
35 (1)	Anchovies, salted, etc.	D
35 (2)	Fish, fresh, smoked, dried, etc.	BB, 1948
35 (3)	Fish, potted, and preserved, n.e.i.	AA, 75 per cent. 1949 (Licences available for imports from Norway and France and Denmark.)
Ex 36 (1)	Figs	Deferred
Ex 36 (1)	Currants, other than retail packages	Deferred
Ex 36 (2)	Dates	Deferred
Ex 36 (2)	Prunes, other than retail packages	Deferred
36 (3)	Raisins, other than retail packages	Deferred
36 (4)	Apples, dried	D
36 (5)	Dried apricots and peaches, other than retail packages	AA, 100 per cent., 1949
Ex 36 (6)	Fruits, dried, n.e.i. (excluding peaches)	D
37 (1)	Apples and pears, fresh	D
37 (2)	Apricots and nectarines	D
37 (3)	Cherries	D
37 (4)	Grapes, fresh	D
37 (5)	Medlars, passion fruit, peaches, plums, quinces, and tomatoes, fresh	D
37 (6)	Lemons, fresh	D

(*Continued on next page*)

New Zealand Import Licensing—(*Continued*)

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof	Group
37 (7)	Blackberries, currants, gooseberries, raspberries, and strawberries, fresh	D
37 (8)	Oranges, fresh	D
37 (9)	Bananas, grape-fruit, and mandarins, fresh	D
37 (10)	Fruits, fresh, n.e.i.	C
38	Fruit-pulp, partially preserved fruit, etc., unsweetened and n.e.i.	C
	Fruits preserved in juice or syrup, viz.:—	
39 (1)	Pineapples	AA, 1949
39 (2—4)	Other kinds	Deferred
40 (1)	Fruit trees and plants, etc.	C
40 (2)	Flowering trees and plants—viz., rose	D
Rx 41	Caramel	C
Ex 41	Glucose and grape sugar	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
42	Honey	D
43	Infants' and invalids' foods, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
44	Gluten flour	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
45	Jams, jellies, marmalade, and preserves	D†
46	Jellies, concentrated	D†
47	Macaroni, vermicelli, spaghetti, etc.	D
48	Malt-extract, etc.	D†
49 (1–3)	Meats, potted or preserved	D†
50	Milk or cream, preserved, etc.	D
51	Mustard	D
Ex 52 (1) (a)	Peanuts, other than retail packages	AA, 1949
Ex 52 (1) (a) / Rx 52 (1) (b)	Almonds and nuts, other kinds, n.e.i. (except peanuts) other than retail packages	BB, 1948
Ex 52 (2)	Ground almonds, other than retail packages	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 52 (2)	Almond-, or nut-, pastes, meals, etc. (excluding ground almonds)	D
52 (3)	Desiccated coconut, etc., other than retail packages	A, 100 per cent. 1949
52 (4)	Walnuts, etc., other than retail packages	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
53	Capers, caraway-seeds, caviare, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
54	Candied peel, and drained peel	D
55 (1–7)	Matches and vestas	C
56	Pickles	D†
57	Sauces; chutney; etc.	D†
58	Soy, and catsup, in vessels exceeding 10 gallons capacity	D
59	Passover bread; altar bread	BB, 1949
60	Egg-pulp and white or yolk of eggs, etc.	D
61 (1) (a)	Oyster soup and other fish soups, etc.	D
Rx 61 (1) (b)	Bovril and Oxo	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 61 (1) (b)	Soups, etc. (excluding Bovril and Oxo)	D†
61 (2–7)	Provisions, other kinds	D†
Rx 62	Rice, dressed or undressed, other than retail packages	Deferred
Rx 62	Rice-meal refuse, and rice-meal	BB, 1949
63	Soap, etc.	D†
64	Salt	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
65 (1)	Spices, unground—viz., cinnamon, cloves, ginger, mace, nutmeg, pepper, and vanilla	BB, 1949
65 (2)	Spices, unground, n.e.i.	BB, 1949
66	Spices, ground, n.e.i., etc.	D†
67 (1)	Confectioners' moulding starch (excluding wheaten cornflour); potato flour; rice flour	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 67 (2)	Sago and tapioca, other than retail packages	BB, 1949
Rx 67 (2)	Arrowroot	D
67 (3)	Maizena; cornflour (maize starch)	AA, 1949
68	Starch, n.e.i.	C
69	Sugar, of number 22 colour, etc.	D
Ex 70 (1)	Sugar, n.e.i.	C
Ex 70 (1)	Treacle, golden syrup, maple-sugar, and maple-syrup	D
70 (2)	Molasses	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
71	Treacle or molasses, mixed with bone-black, etc.	BB, 1948
72	Sugar of Milk	D
74	Cigarettes, n.e.i.	C
75	Cigarettes, exceeding in weight 2½ lb. per 1,000	D
76	Cigars	D†
77	Snuff	D
79	Tobacco, cut	D
80	Tobacco, n.e.i.	D
81	Tobacco, unmanufactured, etc.	C
82	Tobacco for sheep-wash, etc.	BB, 1949
83	Ale, beer, etc.	D†
84 (1–7)	Spirits and spirituous mixtures	BB, 1949*
85	Spirits for fortifying New Zealand wines, etc.	BB, 1949
86 (1–2)	Perfumed spirits, etc.	D†
87	Spirits wholly or partly denatured before importation, etc.	D
88	Spirits wholly denatured in New Zealand, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
89	Alcohol, and denatured spirits, for use in museums, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
90 (1) (a–b)	Wine, etc., sparkling, all kinds	BB, 1949*
90 (2)	Wine, etc., other kinds	BB, 1949*
91	Wine of any kind containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit	BB, 1949*
92	Acid, acetic, n.e.i.; etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
94	Vinegar: etc.	D†
95 (1)	Oleic acid	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
95 (2)	Arsenious acid, etc.	
Ex 95 (3)	Acids, inorganic, n.e.i., etc. (excluding sulphuric)	
Ex 95 (3)	Acid, sulphuric	D
96	Anti-incrustation, boiler, and other similar compounds	C
97	Bacteriological products, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
98	Baking-powder; yeast, etc.	D
100 (1)	Chloroform; etc. (Licences not available for the importation of penicillin or streptomycin)	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
100 (2)	Penicillin	D
101	Cream of tartar; cream of tartar substitutes, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
102 (1)	Crude distillates of coal-tar or wood, etc.	BB, 1949
102 (2)	Asphalt and bitumen	C
103	Dextrine n.e.i.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 104 (1)	Weed- and scrub-killing preparations	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 104 (1)	Disinfectants n.e.i., including coal-tar acids in combination with alkalis to form solutions which will give saponaceous disinfectants upon the addition of water	D†
104 (2)	Sheep-dip	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
105 (1)	Acetone; amyl alcohol; butyl alcohol; etc.	BB, 1949
105 (2)	Calcium carbide	
Ex 105 (3)	Hydrogen peroxide under 100 volumes in strength; colloidal sulphur; chlorinated lime	D
Ex 105 (3) / 105 (4) / 105 (5)	Sulphur (other than colloidal)	C
	Strychnine, and salts of strychnine	BB, 1949
106	Drugs, chemicals, etc., entered to be warehoused in a manufacturing warehouse, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
107	Drugs, chemicals, etc., specially suited for use as culture media, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
108	Drugs, crude, not powdered, and unsuited for use as foods, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
109	Drugs, crude—viz., carrageen or Irish moss	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
110	Dyes, manufactured; etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
111	Dyeing-materials n.e.i.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
112	Essences, culinary or flavouring, containing more than 40 per cent. of proof spirit	D†
113	Essences, culinary or flavouring, n.e.i.	D†
114	Essences, synthetic, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
115 (1)	Essential oil, eucalyptus	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 115 (2)	Essential oils, other (excluding hop oil)	D
Ex 115 (2)	Hop oil	BB, 1948
116 (1)	Anhydrous ammonia	D†
116 (2)	Carbon dioxide or carbonic acid gas	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
116 (3)	Gases, liquefied or compressed, n.e.i.	D†
117	Glycerine, crude or refined	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
118	Gums and resins—viz., arabic, etc.	D
Ex 119	Wettable sulphurs	C
Ex 119	Insecticides, and fungicides, for agricultural uses; etc. (excluding wettable sulphurs)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
120 (1)	Insulin; etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
120 (2)	Insulin substitutes, etc.	D
Ex 120 (3)	Wheat germ oil	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 120 (3)	Vitamins, etc. (excluding wheat germ oil)	D
Ex 121 (1)	Effervescing saline preparations; cod-liver oil emulsions; styptic pencils	C
Ex 121 (1)	Prophylactics	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 121 (1)	Druggists' sundries, and apothecaries' wares, n.e.i.; also aerated-water makers', cordial-makers', and brewers' drugs, chemicals, and other sundries n.e.i.; chemicals, and chemical preparations, n.e.i. (excluding effervescing saline preparations, cold-liver oil emulsions, styptic pencils and prophylactics)	BB, 1949
Ex 121 (1)	Medicinal preparations (except wines) containing 50 per cent. of proof spirit or less; medicinal preparations n.e.i. and drugs n.e.i. (excluding effervescing saline preparations, cod-liver oil emulsions and substances containing penicillin or streptomycin)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
121 (2)	Medicinal preparations n.e.i., packed in hermetically sealed glass vessels, etc.	BB, 1949
122	Medicinal preparations (except medicated wines) containing more than 50 per cent. of proof spirit	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
123 (1–2)	Metal-workers' surface and case hardening compounds; etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
124 (1)	Gypsum, crude	C
124 (2–7) / Rx 124 (8)	Metallic elements n.e.i.; oxides, hydroxides, inorganic salts n.e.i., etc., other kinds [excluding gypsum, crude, ammonium hydroxide (ammonia solutions except aqua ammonia), hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide), cleansing preparations other than simple (unmixed) salts, silver nitrate, caustic soda in packages of 7 lb. or under, solutions of hypochlorites, sodium chlorate, sulphate of alumina, naphthenates of cobalt, lead, manganese, zinc, copper, and other metals; and dry white lead]	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 124 (8)	Ammonium hydroxide (ammonia solutions except aqua ammonia); hydrated lime (calcium hydroxide); cleansing preparations other than simple (unmixed) salts; silver nitrate; caustic soda in packages of 7 lb. or under; solutions of hypochlorites	D
Ex 124 (8)	Sodium chlorate; sulphate of alumina; naphthenates of cobalt, lead, manganese, zinc, copper, and other metals	C
Ex 124 (8)	Dry white lead (see also Ex 397/7)	C
126	Naphthalene, crude, or refined	C
128	Rennet, in tablet form, etc.	D†
129	Rennet n.e.i.	D†
130	Saccharin, in the form of tablets, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
131	Saccharine, n.e.i., etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
132	Sheep-, and cattle-, licks	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
133	Soda-crystals	D
Ex 134 (1)	Ear trumpets; ear tubes, audiphones, and other hearing aids for the partially deaf	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 134 (1)	Appliances (including splints) for wear, even if medicated, etc. (excluding ear trumpets; ear tubes, audiphones, and other hearing aids for the partially deaf)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
134 (2)	Surgical and dental instruments, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
134 (3) (a)	Surgeons', physicians', and dentists' materials, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
134 (3) (b)	Cotton wool	C
135	Scientific and philosophical instruments and apparatus, etc.	BB, 1949
136 (1)	Apparel made to the order, or measurement, of residents in New Zealand, etc.	D
Ex 136 (2)	Dressed linen collars (stiff and semi-stiff)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 136 (2)	Dress shirts	A, 100 per cent. 1949

* Licences will be subject to the condition that the importer will ration supplies *pro rata* among other merchants, clubs and hotels, as a minimum allocation, according to quantities supplied by him in 1938.

(*Continued on next page*)

New Zealand Import Licensing—(*Continued*)

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof	Group
Ex 136 (2)	Shirts, pyjamas, and nightdresses, not being knitted or made up from knitted materials; collars and cuffs for shirts [excluding dressed linen collars (stiff and semi-stiff) and dress shirts]	D
136 (3)	Braces, suspenders, garters, etc.	D†
136 (4) (a)	Gloves and mittens composed wholly or principally of leather	D
Ex 136 (4) (b)	"Work" gloves, other than those composed wholly or principally of rubber or asbestos	D
Ex 136 (4) (b)	Gloves, and mittens, other than those composed wholly or principally of rubber or asbestos, or "work" gloves, viz.—Fabric	A, 100 per cent. 1948
136 (5)	Neckties	D
136 (6)	Men's and boy's overcoats n.e.i., suits, coats, etc.	D
136 (7)	Hosiery, viz.:—	
(a–b)	Women's stockings, full length:— Fully fashioned of silk, artificial silk or nylon	A, 1949
Ex (c)	Fully fashioned of cotton	A, 1949
Ex (c)	Of wool	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex (c)	Men's working socks	A, 1948
Ex (c)	Boys' ¾ hose	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex (c)	Children's socks and stockings	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex (c)	Other	D
136 (8)	Women's and girl's outer garments of woven fabrics	D
Ex 136 (9)	Knitted underwear of wool	A, 1948
Ex 136 (9)	Knitted outerwear of wool	A, 1948
Ex 136 (9)	Babies' clothing suited for wear by infants up to the age of two years	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 136 (9)	Hair nets	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 136 (9)	Bridal veils...	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 136 (9)	Apparel, n.e.i., other	D
138	Bags and sacks of textile or felt, all kinds, n.e.i., etc.	D
Ex 140 (1)	Corn-sacks, light-weight or second-hand ...	D
Ex 140 (1)	Corn-sacks (excluding light-weight or second-hand); etc.	C
140 (2)	Wool-packs and wool-pockets	C
141	Battery-blanket not exceeding 3 feet wide, etc.	BB, amount applied for
142	Boot and similar laces, of any material other than leather	D†
143	Braids, and bindings, all kinds, n.e.i.; cords, n.e.i., of wool, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
144	Brattice-cloth of jute or hessian	C
145	Bunting, in the piece	A, 100 per cent. 1949
146	Buttons, crochet, and similar	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 147	Buttons—viz., shirt, pyjama, and trouser; men's and boys' vest, suit, sports coat and overcoat; and leather buttons	D
Ex 147	Buttons n.e.i. (excluding shirt, pyjama, and trouser; men's and boys' vest, suit, sports coat and overcoat; and leather buttons)	A, 1949
148	Collar check, similar material plain, and horse-cover-lining material, etc.	BB, 1949
149	Cotton, raw	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
150	Cotton and other waste, engineers'	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
151	Drapery n.e.i.	D
Ex 152	Labels, and hangers, woven, for clothing and textile articles, including hanger material, plain or otherwise, n.e.i.; woven bandings, bands, tapes, and similar articles (not including arm-bands and hat-bands), with printed, woven, or embroidered lettering, trade-name, or trade-mark, suited for use with apparel (but not boots)	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Rx 152	Elastics, all kinds, including boot and brace elastics; elastic threads and cords; plain tape of cotton, linen, or jute; webbings, all kinds, including elastic webbing; dressmakers' beltings, including cotton petershams, whether plain or circular woven, or reinforced; woven looping and labels, for boots; chain coathangers; woven bandings, bands, tapes, and similar articles, with printed, woven, or embroidered lettering, trade-name, or trade-mark, suited for use with boots	AA, 75 per cent. 1949
153 (1–3)	Feathers, ornamental, artificial flowers, etc. ...	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
Rx 155	Carpeting (felt) and under-felt	D
Rx 155	Felt piece-goods, n.e.i., not including felted textiles [excluding carpeting (felt) and under-felt]	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
156	Felted textiles, in the piece, on declaration, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
157 (1)	Flags—viz., the Union Jack or any flag of which the Union Jack is part	BB, 1949
157 (2)	Flags, n.e.i.	BB, 1949
158	Flock	D
159 (1)	Mats and matting of coir, raffia, rattan, straw, rush, reed or grass	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
159 (2)	Carpets, floor coverings, floor rugs, mats, etc....	A. 100 per cent. 1949
159 (3–4)	Linoleum, cork carpets, and rubber floorings, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
160 (1)	Fur skins, green or sun-dried	A, 100 per cent. 1949
160 (2)	Furs, and other similar skins, dressed or prepared, but not made up in any way	D†
160 (3)	Furs or imitation furs wholly or partly made up into apparel, rugs, etc.	D†
161	Haberdashery n.e.i.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
162	Hair, etc., made up, etc.	D
163	Hairpins, hatpins, safety pins, and toilet pins...	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Rx 164	Hat-hoods, woven, and similar, of straw, hemp, and similar materials, unblocked or partially blocked (but unsewn)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 164	Rubber bathing caps	D†
Rx 164	Hats, and caps, etc. [excluding hoods, woven, and similar, of straw, hemp, and similar materials, unblocked or partially blocked (but unsewn); rubber bathing caps]...	D†
165	Hat-hoods, felt, of wool or fur, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
166	Hatmakers' materials—viz., hatters' ribbons, galloons, or linings, etc.	BB, 1949
167	Kiln-cloth, of horsehair or similar material, etc.	BB ,1949
168 (1–2)	Lace, laces, and ribbons, n.e.i.	BB, 1949
169	Leather cloth, and oil baize, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
170	Millinery of all kinds, including trimmed hats, caps, and bonnets	D†
171 (1)	Wadding	D†
171 (2)	Pins, n.e.i.; knitting pins; needles—viz., sewing, darning, and knitting; crochet hooks; hooks and eyes for apparel	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
172	Printers' blanketing on declaration, etc. ...	BB, 1949
173 (1–2)	Rugs, n.e.i., etc.	D
174 (1–2)	Sewing cottons, silks, threads, and twists; etc.	BB, 1948
175	Silk for flour-dressing, in the piece	BB, 1948
176	Oiled silk, in the piece	BB, 1948
177	Staymakers' corset-fasteners, etc.	BB, 1948
178 (1)	Tailors' trimmings—viz., haircloths, etc. ...	A, 100 per cent. 1948
178 (2)	Tailors' trimmings—viz., silesias, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1948
179	Tarpaulins, tents, etc.	D
180 (1, 2, and Ex 7)	Textile piece-goods (other than moquettes, tapestry and tickings) of cotton, linen, hemp, jute (excluding jute and hessian piece-goods and knitted cotton piece-goods), other vegetable fibre, silk, artificial silk, imitation silk, or of combinations of these materials with one another, or with any other material (except wool or hair)	A, 100 per cent. 1948 other countries, 50 per cent. 1948
Ex 180 (3)	Scrim	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 180 (3)	Jute and hessian piece-goods (excluding scrim)	C
180 (4–5)	Textile piece-goods—viz., moquettes, tapestry and tickings composed of cotton, linen, jute, hemp, other vegetable fibre, or of combinations of these materials with one another, or with any other material (except wool or hair), provided that such piece-goods do not contain more than 50 per cent. by weight of silk, of imitation silk, of artificial silk, or of combinations of the same	BB, 1948
Ex 180 (6)	Circular knitted artificial silk piece-goods ...	A, 1949
Ex 180 (6)	Knitted or lock-stitched piece-goods of silk, or artificial silk, or of combinations of these materials with one another, or with any other material (except wool or hair) (excluding circular knitted artificial silk piece-goods) ...	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 180 (7)	Knitted cotton piece-goods	C
180 (8)	Plain tablecloths, tablenapkins, towels, quilts, sheets and similar plain articles, which have been manufactured wholly from piece-goods merely by cutting, hemming, or any similar operation	A, 100 per cent. 1949. [These articles may also be imported from the United Kingdom under licences issued in respect of textile piece-goods (other than moquettes, etc.).—item 180 (1, 2 and Ex 7).]
181	Cotton piece-goods—viz., tubular woven or knitted cotton cloth specially suited for use as meat wraps; etc.	A, amount applied for by regular importers.
182	Textile piece-goods—viz., dress nets, curtain nets, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1948
183 (1)	Moquette and tapestry, of wool or containing wool	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 183 (2) (a)	Knitted woollen piece-goods	C
183 (2) (a–b)	Textile piece-goods, n.e.i., including textiles of wool, or containing wool, (excluding knitted woollen piece-goods)	A, 100 per cent. 1948
184 (1)	Blankets of wool or containing wool	AA, 1949
Ex 184 (2)	Sanitary towels	D
Ex 184 (2)	Handkerchiefs, laced edge	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 184 (2)	All articles n.e.i., made of textile, felt, or other piece-goods, etc. (excluding sanitary towels and handkerchiefs, lace edged)	D
185	Umbrellas, parasols, and sunshades	D
186	Umbrella makers' materials, etc.	BB, 1948
187	Union textiles n.e.i., etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1948
188	Upholsterers' materials, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
189	Upholstery n.e.i.	D
190	Waterproof material in the piece, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
191 (1)	Yarn, coir	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
191 (2)	Yarn, jute	C
191 (3)	Yarn—viz., flax and hemp	C
192 (1–3)	Yarns of cotton, silk, artificial silk, etc. ...	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
193 (1)	Yarns, n.e.i., viz.: sisal and raffia	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 193 (2)	Hand knitting yarn and wool mending balls ...	A, 100 per cent, 1949
Ex 193 (2)	Yarns, n.e.i., other kinds (excluding hand knitting yarn and wool mending balls)	A, 100 per cent. 1949
194	Belts, and belting, n.e.i., for driving machinery, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
195	Boots, shoes, etc.—namely, children's 0–9 inclusive (excluding slippers and soft soled shoes)	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 196 (1)	Shoes, n.e.i., composed of canvas with rubber soles solutioned to the uppers...	C
Ex 196 (1)	Boots, n.e.i., composed of canvas with rubber soles solutioned to the uppers; goloshes and over-shoes	A, 100 per cent. 1948
196 (2)	Slippers, n.e.i.	D†
196 (3)	Boots, shoes, etc., n.e.i.	D
197	Gum boots, etc.	D
198 (1)	Boot-protectors	BB, 1949
198 (2)	Boot, shoe and slipper heels, knobs, and soles, of rubber	D†
198 (3)	Cork soles, and sock soles, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
198 (4)	Heel plates, and toe plates	D
198 (5)	Nails, pegs, etc., peculiar to use in bootmaking	BB, 1949
198 (6)	Shoemakers' binding and beading	BB, 1949

(*Continued on next page*)

New Zealand Import Licensing—(*Continued*)

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof	Group
198 (7)	Shoemakers' wax, and heel balls	BB, 1949
198 (8)	Wooden heels, plain, etc.	D
Ex 198 (9)	Fibre stiffeners	D
Ex 198 (9)	Grindery, n.e.i. (excluding fibre stiffeners)	BB, 1948
Ex 199 (1)	Hose, etc., plastic	D
Ex 199 (1)	Hose, tubing, or piping, flexible, of canvas, etc. (excluding plastic)	AA, 1948
199 (2)	Hose, tubing, or piping, flexible, wholly of rubber, n.e.i.	D
200 (1)	Bookbinders' leather, etc.	BB, 1949
200 (2)	Chamois leather	D†
200 (3)	Goat-skins, and kid-skins, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
200 (4) (a)	Hide leathers, crust or rough tanned, etc.	D
200 (4) (b)	Kangaroo-skins and wallaby-skins, etc.	D
200 (5)	Hog-skins	A, 100 per cent. 1949
200 (6) (a)	Leather, japanned, or enamelled, etc.	C
200 (6) (b)	Patent leathers	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
200 (7)	Sole leather, being bends each weighing 14 lb. net or over	D†
Ex 200 (8)	Sole leather, n.e.i.	D†
Ex 200 (8)	Sheepskin leather	D
Ex 200 (8)	Leather, n.e.i. (excluding sole leather, n.e.i., and sheepskin leather)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 200 (8)	Belts (not being apparel), and belting, wholly or partly composed of leather	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
200 (9)	Parchment or vellum made from skins	BB, 1949
201	Leather board, or compo, etc.	D
202	Leather laces; vamps, and uppers, etc.	D
203	Leather manufactures, n.e.i.	D†
204	Portmanteaux; trunks; etc.	D†
205 (1) (a)	Water beds and cushions, ice bags and caps, etc., composed wholly or principally of rubber	A, 100 per cent. 1949
205 (1) (b)	Hot water bags and hot water bottles of rubber	D†
Ex 205 (2)	Rubber gloves, household type	D
Ex 205 (2)	Rubber gloves, n.e.i., other than household types	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
205 (3)	Rubber or guttapercha solutions and cements	C
205 (4)	Rubber tyreing suited for use on perambulator wheels	D
Ex 205 (5)	Rubber tyres—viz., tricycle and perambulator	C
Ex 205 (5)	Rubber tyres—viz., bicycle and similar, and inner tubes of rubber for pneumatic tyres, not exceeding 1¾ inches in diameter (licences for cycle tyres to be available only for sizes other than 28 x 1½, 28 x 1¾, 26 x 1¾, 26 x 1½, 24 x 1¾, 24 x 1¼, 27 x 1½)	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 205 (6) (a)	Moulded rubber strip suited for the repair of pneumatic rubber tyres, n.e.i.	C
Ex 205 (6) (a)	Tyre valves and caps	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 205 (6) (a)	Pneumatic rubber tyres, and inner tubes of rubber therefor, n.e.i. (excluding tyre valves and caps)	Deferred
205 (6) (b)	Solid rubber tyres, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
205 (7)	Rubber tyre repair outfits, etc.	D†
205 (8)	Rubber valves and teats for feeding bottles, etc.	AA, 1949
Ex 206	Whips and crops (other than leather plaited) without thongs; leather plaited reaper and binder whips; spurs, bits, stirrup irons, and saddles	BB, 1949
Ex 206	Saddlery, harness, whips, and whip-thongs [excluding whips and crops (other than leather plaited) without thongs; leather plaited reaper and binder whips; spurs, bits, stirrup irons and saddles]	D†
207	Tanners', curriers' and bootmakers' inks and stains	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 208 (1)	Infants' feeding bottles of the "Pyrex" type	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 208 (1)	Opal glass bottles and jars	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 208 (1)	Bottles or jars, etc., for milk or cream; syphon bottles, etc.; infants' feeding bottles with or without attachments (excluding infants' feeding bottles of the "Pyrex" type and opal glass bottles and jars)	D†
208 (2) (a)	Bottles, etc., (other kinds, having a capacity exceeding one fluid ounce)	D
208 (2) (b)	Bottles, etc., other kinds, n.e.i.	D
209	Plain empty stone bottles, etc.	C
211 (1)	Firebricks	D
211 (2)	Bricks, n.e.i.	BB, 1948
211 (3)	Refractory materials, n.e.i., etc.	D
211 (4)	Fireclay, ground, n.e.i.	D
212 (1)	Roofing tiles, ridging, and finials, glass and earthen	D
212 (2)	Sheets, plain or corrugated, etc., composed of cement, etc.	C
212 (3)	Plaster-pulp sheets, etc.	D
212 (4)	Roofing slates, n.e.i.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 213	White cement	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 213	Cement, Portland, and other structural, or building cement (excluding white cement)	C
214	Chinaware, etc., suited for table use, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 215	Mixing bowls and pudding basins	D
Ex 215	Sanitary earthenware; earthenware chambers, bed pans and commode pans	A, 75 per cent. 1949
Ex 215	Chinaware, earthenware, porcelainware, and stoneware, n.e.i. (excluding sanitary earthenware; earthenware chambers, bed pans, commode pans; mixing bowls and pudding basins)	A, 1948
216	Drainage pipes, etc.	D†
217	Eyes, artificial	BB, 1949
218	Flooring, wall, hearth, and garden tiles	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
219 (1)	Glass, sheet, common window, or plate, etc. (excluding safety glass)	BB, 1948
219 (2)	Glass, sheet, common window or plate, viz.:—safety glass, etc.	C
220	Glass, plate or sheet, in sizes not exceeding 20 superficial feet, etc.	BB, 1948
221	Glass plates (engraved) for photo-lithographic work	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 222	Rear-view mirrors for motor vehicles; toughened "safety" glass with rounded or polished edges	AA, 1949
Ex 222	Glass, bevelled, silvered, or with rounded or polished edges (excluding toughened "safety" glass with rounded or polished edges); mirrors, and looking-glasses, framed or unframed (excluding rear-view mirrors for motor vehicles)	D†
223	Glass cloches or bells, etc.	C
224	Glass rods, tubes and tubing, plain	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
225	Glassware, n.e.i.; globes, and chimneys, for lamps, n.e.i.; lamps, lanterns, and lampwick, n.e.i.	BB, 1948
226 (1–2)	Lamps, miners' safety, etc.	BB, 1949
227	Lenses, all kinds, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 228	Plaster-of-paris, for surgical and dental use	BB, 1949
Ex 228	Plaster-of-paris, except plaster-of-paris for surgical and dental use	C
229 (1)	Marble, in the rough, or rough-sawn, not dressed or polished	BB, 1949
Ex 229 (2)	Granite, n.e.i., in the rough, etc.—viz., red or black	BB, 1949
Ex 229 (2)	Granite, or other stone, n.e.i., in the rough, etc. (excluding granite—viz., red or black)	D
229 (3)	Granite, or other stone, n.e.i., rough-sawn, etc.	D
229 (4) (a)	Granite or other stone, etc., dressed or polished	D†
229 (4) (b)	Articles, n.e.i., made from granite, etc.	D
229 (5)	Marble, dressed or polished, etc.	D
229 (6)	Slates, specially suited for the manufacture of billiard tables	BB, 1949
230	Stones, mill, grind, oil, and whet	BB, 1949
231	Watch glasses and similar articles	BB, 1949
232	Antiques and works of art, etc.	D
233	Artists' materials, etc.	BB, 1949
234	Camera covers and cases	D†
235	Cards, playing	D†
236 (1)	Cigarette paper, entered to be warehoused in any bonded tobacco factory, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
236 (2)	Cigarette tubes, papers, and paper, n.e.i.	D
237	Clocks, time-registers, and time-detectors	BB, 1949
238	Clocks specially suited for use in timing flights of pigeons	C
Ex 239 (1)	Tennis, badminton and squash racquets; golf clubs and golf bags; football and basketball covers	D
Ex 239 (1), Ex 239 (2)	Sporting, gaming, and athletic requisites, n.e.i., including billiard requisites, n.e.i.; fishing tackle, n.e.i., including artificial flies and other baited hooks; walking sticks; (excluding tennis, badminton, and squash racquets; golf clubs and golf bags; football and basketball covers)	A, 100 per cent. 1949. The allocation may also be utilized for imports from Australia, Union of South Africa, India, and Pakistan, including fully strung tennis racquets the f.o.b. price of which does not exceed 5s. sterling.
Ex 239 (2)	Costume jewellery	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 239 (2)	"Meccano" and similar model engineering sets, and model building sets	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 239 (2)	Fancy goods and toys (excluding costume jewellery, and "Meccano" and similar model engineering sets and model building sets)	D†
Ex 239 (2)	Fine tooth combs	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 239 (2)	Combs, hair and toilet (excluding fine tooth combs)	D†
240	Films for cinematographs, etc. (NOTE.—Films for cinematographs imported by film distributors for exhibition in picture theatres are subject to a special arrangement.)	D
241	Greenstone, cut and polished, unmounted	BB, 1949
Ex 242	Silver-plated coffin furniture	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 242	Plated ware, being cutlery	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 242	Materials for the manufacture or repair of jewellery	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 242	Jewellery; plate, gold or silver; plated ware (excluding silverplated coffin furniture, plated ware, being cutlery, and materials for the manufacture or repair of jewellery)	D†
243	Lay figures, busts, and dress stands	D
244	Magic lanterns, cinematographs, etc.	AA, 1948
245	Medals, etc.; old coins	D
246 (1)	Mouldings in the piece, and panels, other than those composed wholly of wood; etc.	D†
246 (2)	Mouldings in the piece, and panels, composed wholly of wood, etc.	D†
247 (1)	Band instruments entered by or for any band, etc.	C
247 (2)	Musical instruments, imported for exclusive use by bands which are approved by the Defence Department, etc.	C
247 (3)	Organs, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
247 (4)	Pianos, player pianos, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
247 (5)	Musical instruments, n.e.i.	BB, 1948
247 (6)	Organ pipes and stop-knobs; etc.	BB, 1948
247 (7)	Strings of metal wire, catgut, etc.	BB, 1949
Ex 248 (1)	Gramophone units for the manufacture of radio-gramophones	A, 1949
Ex 248 (1)	Needles for phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and similar instruments	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 248 (1)	Phonographs, gramophones, graphophones, and similar instruments, including accessories peculiar thereto, n.e.i., etc. (excluding needles and gramophone units)	D†
248 (2)	Cabinets and parts of cabinets, etc., of phonographs, gramophones, etc.	D
248 (3)	Voice recording and reproducing appliances, etc.	C
Ex 249	Radio "feature" records	C
Ex 249	Records for phonographs, etc. (excluding radio "features")	AA, 100 per cent. 1949

(*Continued on next page*)

New Zealand Import Licensing—(*Continued*)

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof	Group
250	Tuning-forks, and other appliances, etc. ...	BB, 1949
251	Paintings, pictures, etc., executed by New Zealand students, etc.	BB, 1948
252	Paintings, statuary, etc., for display in public museums, etc.	C
Ex 253	Paintings, pictures, drawings, engravings, and photographs, n.e.i., unframed	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 253	Paintings, pictures, etc., n.e.i., etc. (excluding paintings, pictures, drawings, engravings, and photographs, n.e.i., unframed)	D
254	Photographic cameras	A, 100 per cent. 1949
255	Photographic goods, n.e.i.	BB, 1949
256	Photographs, unframed, of personal friends, etc.	C
257	Precious stones, and semi-precious stones, etc....	BB, 1949
Ex 258	Sensitized surfaces, etc., for plan printing ...	D
Ex 258	Sensitized surfaces, etc., for X-ray work ...	AA, amount applied for
Ex 258	Sensitized surfaces, and albumenized paper, plain, not being postcards or other stationery (excluding sensitized surfaces, etc., for plan printing and X-ray work)	BB, 1949
259	Slides for magic lanterns	D
260	Statues, statuettes, casts, and bronzes	D
261	Tobacco pipes, pouches, etc.	BB, 1949
262	Toilet preparations, and perfumery, n.e.i., etc....	D†
263	Trophies, prizes, etc., presented to persons in New Zealand, etc.	C
264	Watches	BB, 1949
266	Bookbinders' materials, etc.	BB, 1949
267 (1)	Flower-pots, etc., made of cardboard, etc. ...	D
267 (2)	Cream-muga, etc., made of cardboard, etc. ...	D†
268	Cardboard boxes, etc.	D
Ex 269	Building board	C
Ex 269	Box, carton, and container board, including strawboard	D
Ex 269	Tag manilla board	C
Ex 269	Cardboard, pasteboard, etc. (excluding building board, box, carton, and container board, including strawboard, and tag manilla board) of size not less than 20 ins. by 15 ins., etc. ...	A, 1949
270	Cardboard, pasteboard, etc., n.e.i.	D
271	Celluloid, and similar materials, plain, etc. ...	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 272	Tailors' chalk	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 272	Crayons, all kinds (except tailors' chalk) ...	D†
273	Directories of New Zealand, etc.	D
274	Envelopes and bags, paper, n.e.i.	D†
275	Envelopes and bags of celluloid or similar material	D
276	Handbills, n.e.i., circulars, programmes, play-bills, etc.	D
277	Ink powders, and ink pellets, n.e.i.	D
278	Ink, printing, black, in packages containing not less than 1 cwt., etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
279 (1)	Ink, printing, n.e.i., etc.	D†
279 (2)	Stencilling and similar inks	D†
280	Ink, n.e.i., including writing, drawing, and marking ink	D†
281	Maps, charts, plans, and similar articles ...	BB, 1949
284	Paper—viz., bleached sulphite or similar paper, etc.	BB, 1948
285	Carpet-felt paper, and paper-felt, n.e.i.... ...	D
286	Paper on declaration that it will be used only in the manufacture of cartridges, etc. ...	A, 100 per cent. 1949
287	Emery-paper, emery-cloth, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
288	Filter-paper, and filter-papers; filter-pulp ...	BB, 1949
289	Monotype-paper, in rolls, etc.	BB, 1949
290	Paperhangings	A, 100 per cent. 1949
291	Paper-lace, embossed, etc.	D
292	Paper-pulp, for the manufacture of paper ...	C
293	Printing-paper and writing-paper, etc., for the manufacture of counter-check books	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
294	Paper seed-pockets, printed, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
295 (1)	True vegetable parchment, unprinted	A, 100 per cent. 1948
295 (2)	Paper, unprinted—viz., glazed transparent greaseproof paper, greaseproof imitation parchment paper and similar paper of such qualities as may be approved by the Minister	AA, 75 per cent. 1949
296	Paper (other than wrapping-paper), waxed, etc.	D†
297	Paper, celluloid, etc., printed, etc.	D
298 (1) (a)	Wrapping-paper, printed or unprinted, etc. ...	D
298 (1) (b)	Wrapping-paper, printed or unprinted, etc. ...	D
298 (3)	Wrapping-paper, etc., in sheets of size less than 20 ins. by 15 ins., etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
299	Paper of qualities and sizes approved by the Minister, on declaration that it will be used by orchardists only in wrapping fruit	C
300 (1)	Carbon and similar copying paper, n.e.i. ...	AA, 1949
300 (2) (a)	Paper, n.e.i., etc., in sheets of size less than 20 ins. by 15 ins., etc.	D
300 (2) (b)	Paper, n.e.i., etc., in sheets of size not less than 20 ins. by 15 ins., etc.	A, 75 per cent. 1949
300 (2) (c)	Paper, n.e.i., etc., in rolls less than 10 ins. wide, etc.	D
Ex 300 (2) (d)	Gummed tape paper and gummed stay paper in rolls, n.e.i.	D
Ex 300 (2) (d)	Paper, n.e.i., etc., in rolls, n.e.i. (excluding gummed tape paper and gummed stay paper)	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
301 (1)	Paper transfers	D
Ex 301 (2)	School text books; religious, medical and legal publications	BB, 1949. (United Kingdom licences available for imports from Australia)
Ex 301 (2)	Music, music text books, publications issued by music examination boards, music for schools, instrumental and vocal tutors and studies ...	BB, 1949. (United Kingdom licences available for imports from Australia)
Ex 301 (2)	Printed books, papers or advertising-matter, n.e.i. (excluding school text books); religious, medical and legal publications). (United Kingdom licences available for imports from Australia)	BB, 1949. (Imports of magazines and periodicals from foreign countries to be confined to approved publications)
302	Religious tracts, handbills, and folders... ...	BB, 1949
Ex 303	Religious calendar pads having not less than 365 pages of biblical texts	BB, 1949
Ex 303	Show-cards and calendars, all kinds, etc. (excluding religious calendar pads having not less than 365 pages of biblical texts)	D†
Ex 304	Waterproof tags or labels, specially suited for nurserymen's use	D
Ex 304	Stationery, and paper, manufactured, etc. (excluding waterproof tags or labels, specially suited for nurserymen's use)	D†
305	Stationery, n.e.i.; etc. ... ... (Licences not available for the importation of cards, printers' menu, programme, calendar, Christmas, etc., except printers' blanks, whether or not edged, but not printed or embossed.)	A, 100 per cent. 1948
306	Sunday school and day school lesson sheets and cards; etc.	BB, 1949
307	Ball bearings, and roller bearings, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
308	Beekeepers' tools, implements, etc.	BB, 1949
309	Bellows, n.e.i.	BB, 1949
Ex 310 (1)	Bolts, and bolt, ends, up to 24 ins. in length, including insulator bolts, n.e.i.; nuts, blank or screwed; set screws, engineers' studs, taper pins, and split pins	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 310 (1)	Metal threaded screws; rivets; washers, other than washers wholly of rubber; screws for wood	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
310 (2)	Washers, wholly of rubber	D
Ex 311	Buckles, sandal	C
Ex 311	Buckles, and similar articles, etc. (excluding sandal buckles)	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
312	Castors suited for furniture	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
313	Chain, and chains, metal, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
314	Chain-belting, etc....	BB, 1949
315	Clips, tags, rings, etc., for the identification of live-stock, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
316	Cocks, metal, low-pressure, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
317	Culverts of galvanized corrugated iron, etc. ...	D
318	Cylinders for compressed gases	BB, 1948
319	Eyelets, n.e.i.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
320	Filters, etc., for purifying water supplies, etc. ...	A, 100 per cent. 1949
321 (1)	Rifles, ·22 calibre; etc.	BB, 1949
321 (2)	Sights for military rifles, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
321 (3)	Firearms, n.e.i.	BB, 1949
322 (1) (a)	Cartridges—Shot, 10 to 24 bore	D
322 (1) (b)	Cartridges—Shot, n.e.i.	D
322 (1) (c)	Cartridges—Ball, ·22 calibre	C
322 (1) (d)	Cartridges—n.e.i.	A, 100 per cent. 1948
322 (2) (a)	Cartridge cases—10 to 24 bore	BB, 1949
322 (2) (b)	Cartridge cases—n.e.i.	BB, 1949
322 (3)	Parts of cartridge cases, etc.	C
322 (4)	Shot and bullets	D
322 (5)	Metal cups for the manufacture of cartridge-cases	D
323	Percussion caps; detonators	C
324	Guns, tools, etc., for use in whaling	C
Ex 325	Fire engines and chemical fire engines	C
Ex 325	Hand chemical fire extinguishers; chemicals for charging fire extinguishers	A, 1949
Ex 325	Chemical fire extinguishers; fire hose, etc. (excluding hand chemical fire extinguishers; chemicals for charging fire extinguishers; fire engines; chemical fire engines)	BB, 1949
326	Fishhooks, unmounted, etc.	BB, 1949
327 (1–2)	Furniture, cabinetware, and shelving, specially suited for office, shop, or warehouse use, made up from sheet metal, etc., galvanized-iron manufactures, n.e.i., etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
328	Implements and fittings specially suited for use in straining or stretching fencing wires ...	D
329	Incubators for poultry-raising	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
330	Iron drums, empty, not exceeding 10 gallons capacity	BB, 1948
331 (1) (a)	Lawn-mowers, other than hand roller-type having cutting blades exceeding 18 ins. in length	A, 100 per cent. 1949
331 (1) (b)	Lawn-mowers, other than hand roller type, having cutting blades not exceeding 18 ins. in length	D†
331 (2)	Lawn-mowers, of the hand roller type	D†
332 (1)	Adding and computing machines and instruments; accounting and book-keeping machines; combined adding and typing machines (excluding ribbons)	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 332 (2)	Cash-registering machines, excluding ribbons and recording paper	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 332 (2)	Typewriters (including covers but excluding ribbons); duplicating machines and apparatus, n.e.i.; addressing machines	A, 100 per cent. 1949
332 (3)	Ribbons for cash-registering machines, typewriters and adding and accounting machines, etc.	D†
Ex 333 (1)	Spare parts of:—cultivators; harrows; ploughs; drills; seed and fertilizer sowers or distributors combined or separate; lime sowers; seed or grain cleaners, and cellular seed or grain separators	BB, 1948
Ex 333 (1)	Harrows, disc and flexible type; cultivators and other implements specially designed for use solely with particular types of tractors (excluding spare parts)...	C

(*Continued on next page*)

New Zealand Import Licensing—(*Continued*)

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof	Group
Ex 333 (1)	Cultivators; harrows; ploughs; drills; seed and fertilizer sowers or distributors combined or separate; lime sowers; seed or grain cleaners, and cellular seed or grain separators (excluding spare parts; and harrows, disc and flexible type; cultivators and other implements specially designed for use solely with particular types of tractors)	D†
Ex 333 (2–3)	Spare parts of agricultural implements and machinery, n.e.i.	BB, 1948
Ex 333 (3)	Hayrakes, not hand; hay, straw and wool presses; chaff, turnip and similar cutters; potato diggers and sorters; hand-rakes; swan-necked garden hoes, draw type and torpedo type 7 ins. to 11 ins.; hand cultivators, draw type, 3 and 5 tine; garden trowels	D†
Ex 333 (2–3)	Emasculators, swath turners and side delivery rakes, mowers and other harvesting machinery; electric fence chargers	C
Ex 333 (2–3)	Agricultural implements and machinery, n.e.i., including ploughs, etc., hand-worked, etc. (excluding spare parts of agricultural implements and machinery, n.e.i.; hayrakes, not hand; hay, straw and wool presses; chaff, turnip and similar cutters; potato diggers and sorters; hand-rakes; swan-necked garden hoes, draw type and torpedo type 7 ins. to 11 ins.; hand cultivators, draw type, 3 and 5 tine; garden trowels; emasculators, swath turners and side delivery rakes, mowers, and other harvesting machinery; electric fence chargers)...	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
333 (4)	Rabbit traps and similar traps	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
334 (1)	Churns, power driven, etc.	D
334 (2) (a)	Milking machine parts wholly of rubber ...	D†
Ex 334 (2) (b)	Pasteurizers, milk coolers, milking machines and churns	D†
Ex 334 (2) (b)	Spare parts of dairying machinery, n.e.i., etc. (excluding pasteurizers, milk coolers, milking machines and churns)	BB, 1949
Ex 334 (2) (b)	Dairying machinery, n.e.i., etc. (excluding spare parts thereof and pasteurizers, milk coolers, milking machines and churns)	BB, 1948
335 (1)	Engines—viz., specially suited for use on cycles	BB, 1949
Ex 335 (2)	Mufflers for motor-vehicle engines	D
Ex 335 (2)	Engines—viz., specially suited for use on motor-vehicles (excluding mufflers for motor-vehicle engines)	BB, 1948
335 (3)	Engines—viz., specially suited for use on tractors or traction-engines, etc.	BB, 1948
336	Engines, etc., specially suited for flying machines, etc.	C
337	Engine governors and turbine governors ...	BB, 1949
Ex 338 (1) (a) Ex 338 (1) (b)	Power distribution transformers, single-phase having a capacity under 115 kV.A., and three-phase having a capacity under 325 kV.A., both for operation at pressures not exceeding 15,000 volts (excluding bell transformers); transformers for use in wireless broadcast receiving sets; battery chargers	D†
Ex 338 (1) (a) Ex 338 (1) (b)	Electric motors (excluding 1 to 2 h.p. standard screen protected three-phase type motors) and generators; slide rails for electric motors or generators	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 338 (1) (a) Ex 338 (1) (b)	Machinery or appliances, n.e.i., peculiar to the generation of electricity, to the transformation of pressures of electric currents, or to the conversion of one type of electric current to another [excluding power distribution transformers, single-phase having a capacity under 115 kV.A., and three-phase having a capacity under 325 kV.A., both for operation at pressures not exceeding 15,000 volts (excluding bell transformers); transformers for use in wireless broadcast receiving sets; battery chargers; electric motors and generators; slide rails for electric motors or generators] ...	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 338 (1) (c)	Batteries peculiarly suited for use with hearing aids	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 338 (1) (c)	Batteries or cells, not including storage batteries and batteries peculiarly suited for use with hearing aids	D†
Ex 338 (1) (d)	Parts of storage batteries—viz., battery containers	C
Ex 338 (1) (d)	Storage batteries, including parts thereof (excluding battery containers)	D†
Ex 338 (2)	Starters or controllers for electric motors ...	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 338 (2)	Outdoor pole-mounting air break switch gear ...	D
Ex 338 (2)	Plug sockets or bases, other than metal protected industrial type with round pins; plug tops other than metal or rubber-clad industrial type with round pins; flush plates; cord connectors; tap-ons; indoor or switchboard type fuses up to 25 amps.; house service or outdoor fuses or cut-outs up to 150 amps.; 5 and 10 amp. flush type and surface type domestic switches; through cord switches ...	A, 1948
Ex 338 (2)	Switchboards, fuse boards, etc. (excluding starters or controllers for electric motors; outdoor pole mounting air-break switch gear; plug sockets or bases, other than metal protected industrial type with round pins; plug tops other than metal or rubber-clad industrial type with round pins; flush plates; cord connectors; tap-ons; indoor or switchboard type fuses up to 25 amps.; house service or outdoor fuses or cut-outs up to 150 amps.; 5 and 10 amp. flush type and surface type domestic switches; through cord switches)	A, 1949
Ex 338 (3)	Electrodes for electric welding	C
Ex 338 (3)	Carbons or electrodes for arc lamps, for electric furnaces, or for electric welding (excluding electrodes for electric welding)	BB, 1949
338 (4) Ex 338 (5) Ex 338 (6)	Electric appliances, n.e.i., peculiar to electro-plating, electro-chemistry, electro-metallurgy, surgery; X-ray tubes; electrical vacuum tubes not suitable for purposes of illumination (being for medical purposes only)	C
Ex 338 (5)	Transformers, chokes, radio frequency coils, radio frequency units, valve shields, coil cans, chassis, dial mechanism, dial scales, complete dials, and loudspeakers (excluding parts for the assembly thereof), suited for use in wireless-broadcast receiving sets; morse keys and high frequency buzzers	D†
Ex 338 (5)	Parts for the assembly of loud speakers suited for use in wireless broadcast receiving sets ...	C
Ex 338 (5) Ex 338 (6)	Electric appliances, n.e.i., peculiar to telegraphy, telephony (not including cabinets or parts of cabinets for wireless broadcast receiving sets); electrical vacuum tubes not suitable for purposes of illumination (excluding transformers, chokes, radio frequency coils, radio frequency units, valve shields, coil cans, chassis, dial mechanism, dial scales, complete dials, and loudspeakers and parts for the assembly thereof, suited for use in wireless broadcast receiving sets; morse keys and high frequency buzzers)	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
338 (7)	Electric locomotives; etc.	C
338 (8)	Metal poles or towers; etc.	C
Ex 338 (10)	Radio hook-up, push-back, remit, ravine, slip-back, and lead-in wires and grid wires; microphone cable, single and twin core; single and multiple core inter-communication cable 10/·010 ins. or equivalent; all 2, 3 and 4 core flexibles (with the exception of asbestos-filled or covered heater flexes) up to size 65/·0076 ins. or ·0025 sq. ins. in nominal cross-sectional area of each core	D
Ex 338 (10)	Asbestos-filled or covered heater flexes; automotive cables	C
Ex 338 (10)	Insulated cable and wire (except radio hook-up, push-back, remit, ravine, slip-back, and lead-in wires and grid wires; microphone cable, single and twin core; single and multiple core inter-communication cable 10/·010 ins. or equivalent; all 2, 3 and 4 core flexibles up to size 65/·0076 ins. or ·0025 sq. ins. in nominal cross-sectional area of each core; automotive cables) (Specifications to be supplied)	C
338 (9) Ex 338 (10)	Carbon in block, sheet or rod; mica, vulcanite, insulating tape, and other insulating materials, n.e.i., not including insulating piping or tubing, or insulating fittings for pipes ...	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
338 (11)	Sparking plugs for oil engines	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
338 (12) (a)	Wireless broadcast receiving sets, built-up, but not mounted in cabinets	D†
338 (12) (b)	Wireless broadcast receiving sets, mounted in cabinets	D†
338 (13)	Electric irons	D†
Ex 338 (15)	Hair dryers, pedestal type	C
Ex 338 (15)	Insulators	D†
Ex 338 (15)	Ceiling roses and appliance plugs	D†
Ex 338 (15) 338 (14)	Electric machinery or appliances, n.e.i. (excluding hair dryers, pedestal type; insulators; ceiling roses and appliance plugs)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 339	General lighting service lamps 110 volt and 220/240 volt from 15 to 200 watts inclusive, also general purpose lighting lamps from 6 volts to 32 volts inclusive	D†
Ex 339	Incandescent filament electric-lamp bulbs, etc. (excluding general lighting service lamps 110 volt and 220/240 volt from 15 to 200 watts inclusive, also general purposes lighting lamps from 6 volts to 32 volts inclusive) ...	BB, 1948
340 (1)	Table-lamps, reading lamps, bedside lamps, of stand or clamp type	D†
340 (2)	Electric lamps, n.e.i.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
341 (1)	Gas meters having a maximum capacity not exceeding 450 cubic feet per hour	D†
341 (2)	Gas meters, n.e.i.	C
342	Measuring, counting, testing, indicating, etc., appliances, n.e.i., etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
343 (1–2)	Machinery peculiar to mining or goidsaving, n.e.i., etc.	C
344	Power-driven spray pumps, etc....	C
345	Pumps peculiar to use in dairying, etc.... ...	BB, 1948
347	Sheep-shearing and horse-clipping machines ...	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
348 (1)	Traction engines and tractors	C
348 (2)	Portable steam engines on wheels, etc.... ...	C
351 (1)	Anvils, forges, and hearths—viz., blacksmiths', and similar	BB, 1949
351 (2)	Blacksmiths', braziers', etc., bellows	BB, 1949
351 (3)	Boring and well-drilling machinery, etc. ...	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
351 (4)	Blowers, and fans—viz., exhaust, blast, and ventilating (excluding the following types: All propellor type fans 12 ins. diameter and over; all propellor exhaust fans 10 ins. diameter and over; all mill exhaust fans 5 ins. diameter and over; all axial flow and limit load fans)	B, 1949
Ex 351 (5)	Vacuum cleaners, domestic type	D†
Ex 351 (5)	Vacuum cleaners, other	C
351 (6)	Card clothing suitable for use in woollen mills and paper mills...	BB, 1949
351 (7)	Grinding machines, emery, and similar; emery and similar wheels	AA, 100 per cent. 1948

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New Zealand Import Licensing—(*Continued*)

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof	Group
Ex 351 (8)	Hand mincers	D
Ex 351 (8)	Grinding mills, grinding pans, ball mills, tube mills, etc. (excluding hand mincers)	C
Ex 351 (9)	Sewing machines, other than industrial	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 351 (9)	Sewing machines, industrial; also repair or replacement parts of all kinds of sewing machines	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
351 (10)	Knitting and kilting machines	C
Ex 351 (11)	Press tools for metal stamping; hand operated guillotines; bending rollers; power presses; bench type belt sanders	D†
Ex 351 (11) 351 (12)	Machinery, etc., peculiar to metal-working, wood-working, stone-working or glass-working (excluding press tools for metal stamping; hand operated guillotines; bending rollers; power presses; bench type belt sanders)	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
351 (13)	Hydro-extractors	C
Ex 351 (14)	Domestic hand scales, other than spring balance type	C
Ex 351 (14)	Weighing machines, scales, and balances, n.e.i. (except domestic hand scales, other than spring balance type)	A, 100 per cent. 1946
351 (15)	Printing machines	C
352 (a–b)	Machinery, etc., peculiar to use in manufacturing, industrial, and similar processes	C
Ex 353 (1)	Domestic gas cookers	D†
Ex 353 (1)	Gas heating and gas cooking appliances (excluding domestic gas cookers)	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
353 (2)	Valves, cocks, and similar articles, of brass or other copper-alloy	C
353 (3)	Gas compressing machines—viz., ammonia compressors	D†
Ex 353 (4)	Electric ranges	D
Ex 353 (4)	Electric hot plates for glass coffee brewers	BB, 1949
Ex 353 (4)	Electric cooking and electric heating appliances (excluding electric ranges and electric hot plates for glass coffee brewers)	D†
353 (5)	Stone-crushing machines—viz., jaw crushers	C
353 (6)	Concrete mixers	D†
353 (7) (a–b)	Vacuum pumps suited for use with milking machines	BB, 1949
353 (8) (a)	Refrigerating units, etc.	C
353 (8) (b)	Winches, cranes, capstans, windlasses, and hoists	D†
Ex 353 (8) (c)	Oil engines; boilers, feed water-heaters, fuel economizers, mechanical stokers, steam superheaters; pumps	D†
Ex 353 (8) (c)	Clothes wringers, hand type	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 353 (8) (c)	Washing machines	D†
Ex 353 (8) (c)	Refrigerators	D
Ex 353 (8) (c)	Machinery, etc., n.e.i., other kinds (excluding oil engines; boilers, feed water-heaters, fuel economizers, mechanical stokers, steam superheaters; pumps; washing machines, clothes wringers, hand type, and refrigerators)	C
354 (1) Ex 354 (2)	Artificers' tools, n.e.i., etc. (excluding shovels sizes 2 to 10, round or square mouth, long or D handled)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 354 (2)	Shovels sizes 2 to 10, round or square mouth, long or D handled	D†
355	Tanks, rectangular, of sheet iron, etc., if imported containing goods	A, 100 per cent. 1949
356 (1) (a)	Pumps, etc., for vending petrol	C
Ex 356 (1) (c)	Bed fittings of iron; plugs and washers for baths, basins, sinks, and tubs; mops; wheelbarrows; aluminium hollow-ware; plastic watch-straps; furniture domes; plastic tableware	D†
Ex 356 (1) (c)	Upholsterers' springs	D
Ex 356 (1) (c)	Butchers' and slaughtermen's knives	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 356 (1) (c)	Blind rollers	BB, 1948
Ex 356 (1) (c)	Piston rings	B, 1948
Ex 356 (1) (c)	Baths (other than porcelain enamelled cast-iron); wash-hand basins and sinks	C
356 (1) (b) Ex 356 (1) (c)	Hardware, hollow-ware, and ironmongery, n.e.i.; manufactured or partly manufactured articles of metal, and manufactured or partly manufactured articles of metal in combination with any other material, n.e.i. [excluding bed fittings of iron; plugs and washers for baths, basins, sinks, and tubs; mops; wheelbarrows; aluminium hollow-ware; plastic watch-straps; furniture domes; plastic tableware; upholsterers' springs; butchers' and slaughtermen's knives; blind rollers; piston rings; baths (other than porcelain enamelled cast-iron); wash-hand basins; and sinks]	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
356 (2)	Porcelain enamelled cast-iron baths	C
356 (3)	Builders' and cabinetmakers' hardware, etc. (Licences may be utilized also for imports of door closers, door springs, floor springs, and spring hinges—item 356 (1) (c)—and for sliding door gear and track and channel for same)	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
357 (1)	Copper, iron, lead, tin and other metal, in billets, blooms, ingots, or pigs	C
357 (2)	Aluminium, brass, copper, lead, tin, and other metal, n.e.i., in bars or rods (except cast bars or rods of copper alloy) (Applications for aluminium or aluminium alloy ingots must indicate specification of metal and whether a secondary alloy.)	C
357 (3)	Gold, platinum, silver, etc.—viz., bar, foil, leaf, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 357 (4)	Tool, die and alloy steel	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 357 (4)	Iron, galvanized or plain black—viz., angle, tee, bar, bolt, channel, rod, etc. (excluding tool, die, and alloy steel)	C
Ex 357 (5) (a)	Tinplate	C
Ex 357 (5) (a)	Iron sheet (excluding tinplate)	C
Ex 357 (5) (a)	Iron, plate	C
Ex 357 (5) (a)	Iron, hoop under 6 ins. in width	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
	Iron, hoop, 6 ins. in width or over	C
357 (5) (c)	Iron—viz., corrugated sheet iron	C
357 (6)	Metal, n.e.i.—viz., foil, leaf; hoop, plate, or sheet, plain, whether in the rough, polished, enamelled, galvanized, plated, tinned, or otherwise coated with metal (quantity of each type of metal must be specified on applications)	C
357 (7)	Shafting, plain rolled, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
357 (8)	Metal sheet, perforated or cellular	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
357 (9)	Solder (available for multi-core only)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 357 (10) (a)	Keyhole ties for wool baling	AA, amount applied for
Ex 357 (10) (a)	Wire, metal, plain, n.e.i.; etc. (excluding non-ferrous and keyhole ties for wool baling)	C
Ex 357 (10) (a)	Wire, metal, plain, n.e.i., etc.—viz., non-ferrous	C
357 (10) (b)	Barbed fencing wire	C
Ex 357 (11)	Clothes lines in cut lengths	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 357 (11)	Metal cordage, not being gold or silver (excluding non-ferrous and clothes lines)	C
Ex 357 (11)	Metal cordage, etc.—viz., non-ferrous	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
358	Metallic and similar capsules	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 359	Staples, fencing; clouts 1 in. and under	D†
Ex 359	Nails or tacks, of copper, brass, and composition, n.e.i.; nails or tacks, n.e.i.; coopers' and similar hooks and tacks; staples; dog-spikes and deck-spikes (excluding fencing staples; clouts 1 in. and under)	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 360	Square grooved spikes or nails; clouts over 1 in. in length and nails with wire spring attachment peculiarly suited for fixing wallboard	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 360	Nails or tacks, exceeding 1 in. in length, made from iron wire, whether plain, galvanized, or cement-coated, n.e.i. (excluding square grooved spikes or nails; clouts over 1 in. in length and nails with wire spring attachment peculiarly suited for fixing wallboard)	D†
361	Nails, lead-headed and galvanized cup-headed roofing nails	D
362 (1)	Pipes, etc., wrought iron, steel, etc.	D†
362 (2) (a)	Pipes, etc., cast iron, n.e.i., including rain-water, soil, and similar pipes	AA, 100 per cent 1948
362 (2) (b) (i)	Centrifugally-cast iron pipes, piping, tubes, etc.	C
362 (2) (b) (ii)	Centrifugally-cast iron pipes, piping, tubes, etc.	D†
Ex 362 (3)	Conduit	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 362 (3)	Pipes, etc., wrought-iron, or steel, screwed; boiler tubes, etc. (excluding conduit)	C
362 (4)	Pipes, &c., lead or composition	D
362 (5) (a)	Knees, bends, elbows, etc., of brass or other copper alloy	D†
362 (5) (b)	Knees, bends, elbows, etc., of cast iron for rain-water, soil, and similar pipes	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
363 (1)	Printing type and printing materials, n.e.i., etc.	BB, 1949
363 (2)	Stereotypes, electrotypes, etc.	D
364	Propelling screws, metal, etc.	BB, 1949
365	Rails for railways or tramways, including lay-outs, points, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
366	Road-graders	C
368	Saddlers' ironmongery, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
369	Shipchandlery, n.e.i., including anchors	BB, 1949
370	Signalling apparatus, automatic and other, etc.	BB, 1949
371	Springs, coil, volute, and spiral, etc.	AA, 1949
372	Thermostats for making incubators for poultry raising	BB, 1949
373	Tinware, and tin manufactures, n.e.i.	D†
374	Welded and flanged boiler furnaces, plain or corrugated; etc.	BB, 1949
375	Window sashes, or frames, metal	D
Ex 376 (1)	Wire netting	C
Ex 376 (1)	Metal wove wire, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
376 (2)	Electrically welded wire fabric; etc.	C
377	Air-pressure brakes suited for use on locomotives, etc.	BB, 1949
378	Bicycles, tricycles, and motor cycles, fittings for—viz., spokes, in the rough, etc.	A, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 379	Perambulator wheels	A, 100 per cent. 1948
	(Licences to be available only for the importation of wheels, either with or without tyres, exceeding 9 ins. diameter from rim to rim.)	
Ex 379	Hubs, spindles, and other finished, partly finished, or machined parts of tricycles	C
Ex 379	Hubs, spindles, and other finished, partly finished, or machined parts of bicycles, and the like vehicles (other than tricycles), including motor cycles (excluding perambulator wheels)	A, 100 per cent. 1949. Licences granted under this item may be utilized for the importation of parts (except rubber tyre repair outfits, rubber tyres and tubes) of bicycles, and motor cycles classified under other tariff items.
Ex 379	Tricycles	A, 1949
Ex 379	Motor cycles; sidecars for motor cycles	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 379	Bicycles and the like vehicles (excluding tricycles, motor cycles, and sidecars for motor cycles) (the following sizes of tyres are excluded from importation as original equipment: 28 x 1½; 28 x 1¾; 26 x 1¾; 26 x 1½; 24 x 1½; 24 x 1¾; 27 x 1½)	A, 100 per cent. 1949
380	Flying-machines	C
381	Carriages, carts, drays, etc.	D
382	Cars, wagons, and trucks, railway and tramway	A, 100 per cent. 1949
383	Carriage shafts, poles, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949

(*Continued on page* 911)

Dear Manufacturer,

CARRYING THE CAN

Our troubles only begin when you receive our cheque — not that we fear that it may bounce, for all our cheques are carefully deflated before posting, but we do then have the job of trying to sell and get paid for your goods. In other words, we "carry the can".

We have been doing this in MALAYA for close on 130 years, and we have learnt to enjoy doing so. May we please carry your can?

Yours sincerely,
GUTHRIE & COMPANY LIMITED,

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KEEPS HOTTER – KEEPS COOLER
in a VACCO

Model SC
1 Pint or
Half Litre

The Superior Vacuum Flask with the Quality Finish

- Modern design, strongly made, with a quality finish.
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- Close grained cork with composition top.

MADE IN ENGLAND

Export Enquiries to

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THE BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS' FEDERATION

wishes to appoint immediately an

EXPORT MANAGER

Applications are invited from persons to whom the following apply :

(a) Applicants should be familiar with all aspects of exporting procedure and, if possible, have a particular knowledge of the United States - Canadian market ;
(b) Applicants should be familiar with the shoe trade and be able to discuss technically the construction of boots and shoes ;
(c) Applicants should have a general knowledge of leather and the interchangeability of leather ;
(d) Applicants should have held an executive or managerial position.

Salary will be dependent upon age and experience.

Applications should be sent immediately to The Director, Boot and Shoe Manufacturers' Federation, 22 Gilbert Street, London, W.1.

November, 1949

BROOKER, DORE & CO. LTD.
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W. F. SADLER DEPT.
ABBOTSFORD, ABBOT'S LANGLEY, HERTS.
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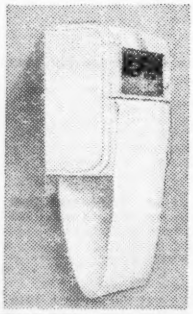

One clean portion of towelling for each employee — at a cost considerably cheaper than the Individual Hand or Roller Towel.

Medically and Hygienically Approved

Equipment available for immediate delivery

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19-20 NOEL STREET, LONDON, W.1
GERrard 8811 (5 lines)

New Zealand Import Licensing—(*Continued*)

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof	Group
384	Carriage and cart-maker's materials—viz., shafts, poles, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
385	Axles, axle-arms, axle-boxes, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
386	Undercarriage springs, n.e.i., etc.	B, 1949
387	Metal fittings, mountings, and trimmings, n.e.i., etc.	BB, 1949
388	Wheels, and tyres, for locomotives, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
389 (a)	Motor vehicles, unassembled or completely knocked down—viz.:	
	Commercial vehicle chassis (excluding tyres)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
	Motor cars (excluding tyres)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
389 (b)	Chassis for electrically-propelled motor vehicle, etc.	C
Ex 389 (c)	Motor vehicles, n.e.i., other kinds, spare parts of	BB, 1949
Ex 389 (c)	Motor vehicles, n.e.i., other kinds (excluding spare parts)	D
390	Blacklead, grate- and stove-polishes, etc.	D
391	Graphite and plumbago, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
392 (1)	Skip-greases, etc.	D
392 (2)	Grinding compounds, etc.	BB, 1949
Ex 392 (3)	Petrolatum	C
Ex 392 (3)	Lubricating greases, etc. (excluding petrolatum)	D
393 (1–2)	Leather dressing, etc.; blacking, etc.; metal polishes, etc.	D†
394 (1)	Linseed oil, etc.	C
Ex 394 (3)	Coconut oil	D
Ex 394 (3)	Vegetable oils, n.e.i. (excluding coconut oil)	BB, 1948
Ex 394 (4)	Whale oil	D
Ex 394 (4)	Fish oil, n.e.i., penguin, mutton-bird, seal, and dugong oils	C
Ex 394 (5)	Cleansing solvents	C
Ex 394 (5)	Turpentine; turpentine substitutes, etc. (excluding cleansing solvents)	BB, 1948
Ex 394 (6)(a-b)	Fuel and furnace oil	C
Ex 394 (6) (a-b)	Crude petroleum, crude residual oil, etc. (excluding fuel and furnace oil)	C
394 (7)	Motor spirits	C
394 (8)	Coal tar naphtha, n.e.i.; benzol, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
Ex 394 (9)	Cleansing colvents	C
Ex 394 (9)	Technical white oils	C
Ex 394 (9)	Refined mineral oils, n.e.i., not exceeding in specific gravity 0·860 at 60° F. (excluding cleansing solvents and technical white oils)	BB, 1948
394 (10)	Oil, n.e.i., including mineral lubricating oil	BB, 1948
394 (11) (a-b)	Mineral oils mixed with vegetable oils, etc.	BB, 1949
394 (12)	Mineral oil specially suited for medicinal purposes, etc.	BB, 1949
394 (13)	Transformer oil, etc.	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
395 (1)	Linseed oil, etc.	D
395 (2)	Motor spirits, etc.	D
395 (3) (a-b)	Vegetable oils, n.e.i., etc.	D
Ex 395 (4)	Watch and clock oils in vessels having a capacity of less than 1 gallon	BB, 1949
Ex 395 (4)	Oils, n.e.i. (excluding watch and clock oils) in vessels having a capacity of less than 1 gallon)	D
396 (1)	Cod-liver oil	A, 100 per cent. 1949
396 (2)	Fish-liver oils, n.e.i., etc.	C
396 (3)	Oils, other than fish-liver oils, etc.	C
397 (1)	White lead ground in oil	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
397 (2) (a-c)	Paints, and colours, ground in liquid, n.e.i., etc.	D†
397 (3) (a-b)	Varnishes; lacquers, etc.	D†
397 (4)	Preparations for removing paint and varnish	D
397 (5)	Putty and woodfillers	D†
397 (6)	Kalsomine, distemper, etc.	D†
Ex 397 (7)	Whiting, and chalk	D
Ex 397 (7)	Dry white lead	C [Applications to be made under item Ex 124 (8)]
Ex 397 (7)	Paints and colours, dry, n.e.i.; barytes (excluding whiting and chalk and dry white lead)	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
398 (1–2)	Waxes—viz., mineral, vegetable, Japanese, and beeswax, n.e.i.	C
398 (3)	Bottling wax	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
398 (4)	Waxes mixed with colouring matter only, etc.	D
399 (a)	Logs, round, unworked—viz., ash, hickory, etc.	C
399 (b)	Logs, round, unworked—viz., oak (Quercus), n.e.i.	C
399 (c)	Logs, round, unworked—viz., n.e.i.	C
400	Palings, split	C
401	Posts, split	C
402	Rails, split	C
403	Laths, and shingles	C
404 (1) (a)	Timber, rough sawn or rough hewn—viz., ash, hickory, lancewood, etc.	C
404 (1) (b)	Timber, rough sawn or rough hewn—viz., oaks (Quercus), n.e.i.	C
404 (2) (a)	Timber, rough sawn or rough hewn—viz., redwood and Douglas fir, etc.	C
404 (2) (b)	Timber, rough sawn or rough hewn—viz., other kinds, etc., not less than 25 feet, etc.	C
404 (3) (a)	Timber, rough sawn or rough hewn—viz., n.e.i., Douglas fir	C
404 (3) (b)	Timber, rough sawn or rough hewn—viz., n.e.i., other kinds	C
405 (a)	Timber, sawn, dressed—viz., Douglas fir, hemlock	D
405 (b)	Timber, sawn, dressed—viz., other kinds	D
406	Basketware, wickerware, etc.	D
407 (1)	Furniture and cabinetware, n.e.i., etc.	D†
407 (2)	Doors, wooden, plain or glazed	D
407 (3)	Mantelpieces, other than stone; sashes, wooden, plain or glazed	D
408	Handles, broom, mop, hoe, rake, and similar	D
409	Handles, wooden, for tools, n.e.i.	BB, 1949
410	Horse-boxes, and other stock-boxes, etc.	BB, 1948
411	Oars and sculls, all kinds	BB, 1949
412	Poles of hardwood, dressed or shaped, etc.	C
413	Sieves, hair	BB, 1949
414 (1)	Veneers	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
414 (2)	Plywood	C
Ex 414 (3)	Wooden casks in shook form	C
Ex 414 (3)	Woodenware, and turnery, n.e.i. (excluding wooden casks in shook form); saddletrees; wooden tackle-blocks	D†
415	Articles, n.e.i., suited for the use of the blind, deaf, or dumb, etc.	BB, 1949
Ex 416	"Plasticine"	D
Ex 416	Apparatus, appliances, etc. (for educational purposes, etc. (excluding "Plasticine")	BB, 1948
417	Boars, launches, yachts, etc.	D
418	Handles of bone, celluloid, etc.	D†
Ex 419 (1)	Carpet sweepers	D†
Ex 419 (1)	Floor polishers or scrubbers, etc. (excluding carpet sweepers)	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 419 (2)	Shaving brushes	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 419 (2)	Paint brushes	AA, 1949
Ex 419 (2)	Artists' brushes; brushes specially suited for dentists' use; sign-writers', sable writers' brushes and pencils	BB, 1949
Ex 419 (2)	Brushes, brushware, and brooms, n.e.i., etc. (excluding shaving brushes; paint brushes; artists' brushes; brushes specially suited for dentists' use; sign-writers', sable writers' brushes and pencils)	D†
420	Candlewick	A, 100 per cent. 1949
421	Cements, n.e.i., powders for adhesives, n.e.i., etc.	D
422	Clay birds or clay targets	D
423	Cordage, and twine, suited for use as fishing lines, etc.	BB, 1949
424	Hawsers, having a circumference of 12 inches or over	BB, 1949
Ex 425	Shop twines of cotton and jute	D†
425 (1)	Cordage, rope, and twine, n.e.i.—viz., reaper and binder twine and yarn	D
Ex 425 (2)	Sash cord	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 425 (2)	Cordage, rope, and twine, n.e.i., other kinds (excluding sash cord)	D†
426	Cork, cut; bungs, etc.	BB, 1948
427 (1)	Crown seals	D†
427 (2)	Plain unornamental stoppers, etc., for bottles, etc., n.e.i.	C
428	Engine-packing	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
429	Explosives, n.e.i.; powder, sporting; blasting powder and meal	C
430	Fireworks, n.e.i.	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 431	Isinglass and process engravers' fish glue	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 431	Gelatine, glue, and size (excluding process engravers' fish glue)	D†
432	Agar agar	D
433	Heirlooms, etc. (Exempt from licensing.)	
434	Manures (other than sulphur)	C
435	Natural history specimens, etc. (Exempt from licensing.)	
436	Nets, and netting, n.e.i.	AA, 100 per cent. 1948
437	Official supplies, etc., for the official use of Consular officers, etc. (Exempt from licensing.)	
438	Passengers' baggage, etc. (Exempt from licensing.)	
439	Regalia, emblems, certificates, etc.	BB, 1949
440	Returned empties, etc.	BB, 1949
441	Rocket life-saving apparatus, etc.	BB, 1949
442	Roofing material, n.e.i., etc.	C
443 (1)	Sausage skins and casings of animal origin	BB, 1948
443 (2)	Sausage skins and casings, made from cellulose or similar material	D
444	Shipbuilders' models of vessels, etc. (Exempt from licensing.)	
445	Ships' rockets, blue lights, etc.	BB, 1949
446	Stained glass windows	C
447	Tanning materials, crude	BB, 1948
448 (1)	Articles and materials for the manufacture of artificial limbs and hearing-aid appliances	C
448 (2)	Mimosa extract or wattle bark	C
Ex 448 (3)	Collapsible metal tubes	C
Ex 448 (3)	Corrugated saw-edge fasteners; corrugated steel in lengths	C
Ex 448 (3)	Corrugated strawboard	D†
Ex 448 (3)	Cherries in brine; tamarinds in brine; gherkins in brine	D
Ex 448 (3)	Tanners' bates	D
Ex 448 (3)	Frames for ladies' handbags	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 448 (3)	Metal fittings for trunks, bags, etc. (excluding frames for ladies' handbags)	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 448 (3)	Pictures for the manufacture of calendars, showcards, boxes, writing pads and similar articles	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 448 (3)	Solvents, cellulose	C
Ex 448 (3)	Stampings of black steel, not built up and in the rough, for use in the manufacture of panels for refrigerator cabinets	D
Ex 448 (3)	Tyre cord fabric of rayon and/or cotton	C
Ex 448 (3)	Articles and materials, etc., suited for, and to be used solely in, the fabrication or repair of goods within New Zealand, other kinds (excluding collapsible metal tubes; corrugated saw-edge fasteners; corrugated steel in lengths; corrugated strawboard; cherries in brine; tamarinds in brine; gherkins in brine; tanners' bates; metal fittings for trunks, bags, etc.; pictures for the manufacture of calendars, showcards, boxes, writing pads and similar articles; solvents, cellulose; stampings of black steel not built up and in the rough, for use in the manufacture of panels for refrigerator cabinets; tyre cord fabric of rayon and/or cotton	C (particular class of goods to be specified on application)
449 (1)	Rubber (not including sponge rubber) in sheet, strip, etc.	C

(*Continued on page* 913)

Board of Trade Regional Controllers

1. **Northern Region.**
(Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire.)

K. G. Sillar, M.I.E.E., A.M.Inst. C.E., Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Tel.: Newcastle-on-Tyne 27550.)
Sub-Office: L. Ruddock, St. Helen Trading Estate, Bishop Auckland, Co. Durham. (Tel.: West Auckland 371-2.)

2. **East and West Ridings Region.**
(The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire.)

A. D. Robinson, Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 31761.)
Sub-Office: R. K. Saunders, Fargate House, Fargate, Sheffield, 1. (Tel.: Sheffield 26461.)

3. **North Midland Region.**
(Derbyshire (except the High Peak District), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire (including the Soke of Peterborough), Nottinghamshire and Rutland.)

E. J. Holford Strevens, Block 6, Government Buildings, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham. (Tel.: Nottingham 77711.)

4. **Eastern Region.**
(Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely), Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, except such parts of Essex and Hertfordshire as are within No. 5 Region.)

Capt. H. K. Oram, R.N. (retired), Block C, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Tel.: Cambridge 56221.)

5. **London and South Eastern Region.**
(London (administrative county), Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and parts of Essex and Hertfordshire.)

Sir Quintin Hill, K.C.M.G., O.B.E., 3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Abbey 5678.)

6. **Southern Region.**
(Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and Oxfordshire.)

A. Young, Marlborough House, Parkside Road, Reading, Berks. (Tel.: Reading 60431.)

7. **South Western Region.**
(Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly), Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire.)

G. Glennie, 37 Julian Road, Sneyd Park, Bristol 9. (Tel.: Bristol 38446.)
Sub-Office: A. W. Stamp, Compton Park House, Tavistock Road, Mannamead, Plymouth. (Tel.: Plymouth 60855.)

8. **Wales.**

H. Dawes, Imperial Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Docks, Cardiff. (Tel.: Cardiff 5920.)

9. **Midland Region.**
(Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire.)

B. W. T. Kay, C.M.L. Buildings, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, 3. (Tel.: Birmingham Central 8231.)

10. **North Western Region.**
(Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire.)

G. W. Brazendale, 76 Newton Street, Manchester, 1. (Tel.: Manchester Central 2171.)
Sub-Office: J. Paravicini, Cunard Buildings, Liverpool, 3. (Tel.: Liverpool Central 2336.)

11. **Scotland.**

C. A. Oakley, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel.: Glasgow Central 6981.)
Sub-Office: 1 Overgate, Dundee. (Tel.: Dundee 6146.)

Northern Ireland.

J. A. McKeown, Ministry of Commerce (Northern Ireland) Law Courts Building, Chichester Street, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 21212.)

Board of Trade Regional Export Officers

THE following is a list of Board of Trade Regional Export Officers, whom manufacturers and industrialists may like to consult on general export problems which may arise :—

Northern (Cumberland, Durham, Northumberland, Westmorland and the North Riding of Yorkshire): Mr. A. H. Spink, Clarendon House, Clayton Street West, Newcastle-on-Tyne. (Tel.: Newcastle-on-Tyne 27550.)

East and West Ridings (The East and West Ridings of Yorkshire): Mr. P. E. H. Wilde, Pearl Chambers, East Parade, Leeds, 1. (Tel.: Leeds 31761.)

North Midland (Derbyshire (except the High Peak District), Leicestershire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire (including the Soke of Peterborough), Nottinghamshire and Rutland): Mr. T. Storey, Block 6, Government Buildings, Chalfont Drive, Nottingham. (Tel: Nottingham 77711.)

Eastern (Bedfordshire, Cambridgeshire (including the Isle of Ely), Essex, Hertfordshire, Huntingdonshire, Norfolk and Suffolk, except such parts of Essex and Hertfordshire as are within No. 5 Region): Mr. B. F. Boothby, Block C, Government Buildings, Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge. (Tel.: Cambridge 56221.)

London and South Eastern (London (administrative county) Middlesex, Kent, Surrey and Sussex, and parts of Essex and Hertfordshire): Mr. F. C. Erbes, 3 Central Buildings, Matthew Parker Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Abbey 5678.)

Southern (Berkshire, Buckinghamshire, Dorset, Hampshire (including the Isle of Wight) and Oxfordshire):
Marlborough House, Parkside Road, Reading, Berks. (Tel.: Reading 60431.)

South Western (Cornwall (including the Isles of Scilly) Devon, Gloucestershire, Somerset and Wiltshire): Mr. P. H. Smithers, 37 Julian Road, Sneyd Park, Bristol, 9. (Tel.: Bristol 38446.)

Wales: Mr. G. N. Carey, Room 416, Imperial Buildings, Mount Stuart Square, Cardiff. (Tel.: Cardiff 5920.)

Midland (Herefordshire, Shropshire, Staffordshire, Warwickshire and Worcestershire): Mr. W. R. Lindsay, C.M.L. Buildings, Great Charles Street, Birmingham, 3. (Tel.: Birmingham Central 8231.)

North Western (Cheshire, Lancashire and the High Peak District of Derbyshire): Mr. C. G. V. Wilkinson, 76 Newton Street, Manchester, 1. (Tel.: Manchester Central 2171.)

Scotland: Mr. C. R. Cowie, 95 Bothwell Street, Glasgow, C.2. (Tel.: Glasgow Central 6981.)

Northern Ireland: Manufacturers and other firms in Northern Ireland requiring assistance in the Export Trade should consult Mr. F. M. Craig, Ministry of Commerce, 55 Linenhall Street, Belfast. (Tel.: Belfast 28271.)

New Zealand Import Licensing—(*Continued*)

Tariff Item No.	Tariff Item or Extract thereof	Group
Ex 449 (2) (a)	Seed, subterranean clover	D
Ex 449 (2) (a)	Seed, timothy	D
Ex 449 (2) (a)	Seeds, grass and clover (excluding subterranean clover and timothy); agricultural seeds (other than flower and vegetable seeds)	C
Ex 449 (2) (a)	Seeds, flower and vegetable	C
Ex 449 (2) (b)	Coal	C
Ex 449 (2) (b)	Asbestos fibre	C
Ex 449 (2) (c)	Brake lining in the piece	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 449 (2) (c)	Copra	C
Ex 449 (2) (c)	Kapok	C
Ex 449 (2) (c)	Raw rubber	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 449 (2) (c)	Resin, natural	C
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Adhesive pastes in vessels containing 1 gallon or over, and powders for making adhesives in packages containing 1 lb. net weight or over	D†
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Bottom filling compounds for footwear ...	D
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Coke	C
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Gut, other than surgical	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Herbs, dried culinary	C
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Insulating building board	D†
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Lemon or orange rinds, dehydrated or in brine	D
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Live bulbs	C
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Mangoes and walnuts in brine	D
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Marble chips	C
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Paper patterns for costumes	AA, 100 percent. 1949
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Plastic material in the piece (polyvinyl chloride sheeting may be imported from the United Kingdom under licences granted for textile piece-goods of cotton, etc.—item 180 (1, 2, and 7))	BB, 1949
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Plastic moulding powder, including synthetic resins	AA, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Plastic wood	C
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Radiator cement	D
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Radiator sealing compounds	D
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Rags	D
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Raw felt for bituminous roofing	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Roofing compounds, bituminous	D†
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Steel wool	C
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Straws, drinking, of paraffined paper	D
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Tubular woven meat wraps, recleaned, for use as engineers' hand cloths	A, 100 per cent. 1949
Ex 449 (2) (d)	Water soluble grinding compounds	C
Ex 449 (2) (b) Ex 449 (2) (c) Ex 449 (2) (d)	All articles, n.e.i. (excluding adhesive pastes in vessels containing 1 gallon or over, and powders for making adhesives in packages containing 1 lb. net weight or over; asbestos fibre; bottom filling compounds for footwear; brake lining in the piece; coal and coke; copra; gut, other than surgical; herbs, dried culinary; insulating building board; kapok; lemon or orange rinds, dehydrated or in brine; live bulbs; mangoes and walnuts in brine; marble chips; paper patterns for costumes; plastic material in the piece; plastic moulding powder, including synthetic resins; plastic wood; radiator cement; radiator sealing compounds; rags; raw felt for bituminous roofing; raw rubber; resin, natural; roofing compounds, bituminous; seeds, grass and clover; agricultural seeds; seeds, flower and vegetable; steel wool; straws, drinking, of paraffined paper; tubular woven meat wraps, recleaned, for use as engineers' hand cloths; water soluble grinding compounds)	C (particular class of goods to be specified on application)

Addresses of Board of Trade Departments, Officers and Overseas Representatives.

	Last Published
United Kingdom Trade Commissioners and Imperial Trade Correspondents	17 September, 1949
Commercial Diplomatic Officers ...	10 September, 1949
Consular Officers and Superintending Trade Consuls in U.S.	5 November, 1949
Board of Trade Departments	29 October, 1949
Board of Trade Regional Controllers	5 November, 1949
Board of Trade Regional Export Officers	5 November, 1949
Officers Dealing with Salvage and Recovery	29 October, 1949
Board of Trade Regional, Sub and District Offices	10 September, 1949
Export Credits Guarantee Department	8 October, 1949
United Kingdom Ministers and Consular Officers	8 October, 1949
British Chambers of Commerce in Foreign Countries	17 September, 1949
Trade Enquiry Offices in London ...	8 October, 1949

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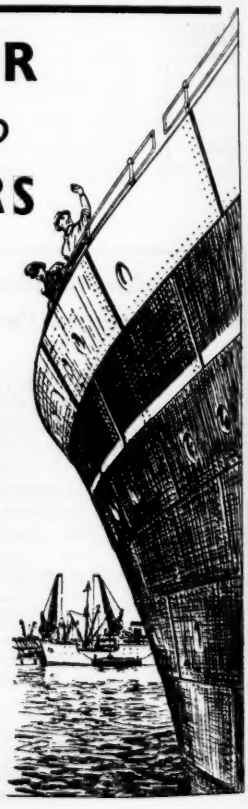

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Relaxation of Swedish Import Restrictions

FOLLOWING resolutions by the Organization for European Economic Co-operation to liberalize trade between participating countries, the Swedish Government has announced that as from November 1, 1949, import licences will be issued automatically for the following goods originating from participating countries (excluding Belgium, Switzerland and Western Germany) and non-participating sterling area countries :—

Swedish Statistical No.	Commodity
55	Dried fish, except stockfish.
57	Cod roe in barrels, only salted, salted-sweetened or smoked.
78 (1–2)	Horse or cattle tail and mane hair, raw.
126	Lemons, fresh.
155 (2)	Tea, other than maté.
158	Aniseed, star anise, fennel, coriander and caraway seed; dried laurel leaves and berries.
157–158	Mustard seed, unground or ground.
159–163	Pepper, ginger, cloves and clove stems.
164–165	Cinnamon.
166	Cardamoms.
167	Nutmegs and mace.
168	Saffron, also essences and extracts of saffron.
169 (1)	Vanilla.
233	Copal.
234	Shellac.
239	Piassava.
277–278	Insects' wax, grafting wax and waxes, n.s.m., even artificial.
373	Asbestos.
374 (1)	Bauxite.
374 (3)	Fluor spar.
375	Manganese dioxide ore.
378 (1)	Mica.
386	Magnesite, even burnt.
387	Crude phosphates.
388	Stibnite.
389	Heavy spar and witherite, even burnt.
396–397	Emery, pumice stone, tripoli and similar mineral materials for polishing or cleaning, unmanufactured.
409	Chromium ore.
413	Iron pyrites.
414 (1)	Manganese ore.
414 (2)	Tungsten ore.
414 (3)	Molybdenum ore.
414 (4)	Vanadium ore.
414 (5)	Other ores, except iron, silver, lead, copper, zinc and arsenic ores.
415–416	Slag and other mineral waste, not being regarded as fertilizers.
418 (1)–419	Ash not classified under any other heading.
420	Retort carbon, unmanufactured.
436 (2)	Toluene (toluol).
436 (3)	Xylene (xylol).
438 (1)	Anthracene oil.
438 (2–3)	Naphthalene.
446 (1–2)	Paraffin.
447	Ozocerite, lignite wax and ceresine; also crude naphtenic and naphthenesulphonic acids, including their alkaline salts not classified under any other heading.
449	Sulphur.
450	Phosphorus.
454	Potassium and sodium sulphides, and hepar sulphuris.
Ex 455 (8)	Freon gas and methylchloride gas, compressed.
460 (1)	Hydrofluoric acid.
469–470	Glycerine.
475	Xanthogenates of potassium and sodium.
484	Silver nitrate (lunar caustic).
489	Yellow prussiate, red prussiate (ferro-cyanide and ferricyanide of potassium and of sodium).
490	Potassium cyanide and sodium cyanide.
493 (1)	Alumina.
493 (2)	Silicon carbide.
494	Lead oxide (litharge).
494 (1)	Manganese dioxide.
495	Common salt (sodium chloride).
496	Potassium chloride.
499	Stannic chloride, stannous chloride and stannic oxide.
506	Zinc sulphate, zinc chloride and zinc ammonium chloride.
507	Nickel sulphate and nickel ammonium sulphate.
511 (1)	Calcined sodium carbonate or soda ash.
515	Compounds of arsenic, antimony or bismuth.
515 (2)	Sodium hydrosulphite.
516 (1),	Sodium thiosulphate.
516 (2)	Magnesium carbonate.
527 (1)	Acetone, refined.
534	Casein.
553	Aniline dyes and other artificial organic dyestuffs, not classified under any other heading.
617	Roller, autograph and hectograph compositions, including manufactures thereof.
627–628	Percussion caps.
629–630	Blasting fuses and ignition cable guide tubes.
637	Calcium saltpetre (calcium nitrate), even with an ammonium nitrate content of 10 per cent. maximum.
638	Calcium cyanamide.
639–641	Stassfurth potassium salts, n.s.m.
646–647	Undressed horsehides, not classified as fur skins.
692 (1–2)	Rubber, even synthetic, gutta-percha, and balata, not manufactured, including sheets of crude rubber for making soles.
693 (1–2)	Ebonite powder; rubber waste and used articles of rubber, gutta-percha and balata; also reclaimed rubber.
Ex 696	Threads (cords) of soft rubber of which the largest cross section does not exceed 5 mm.
771–772	Wooden bobbins, spool-reeds, spindles, shuttles and other parts of machines or appliances for use in the textile industry, n.s.m., also blanks for manufacturing the same.
855 (4)	Capacitor paper.
865	Bobbins and spool-reeds of cardboard, impregnated or not with bakelite.
Ex 907	Coir.
Ex 915 (1)	Nylon staple fibre.
Ex 915 (2)	Nylon waste.
961–962	Coir yarn, without admixture of other textile material.
991 (1)	Cord tyre fabric, containing silk, even impregnated.
1105	Lamp and candle wicks of textile material.
Ex 1108, 1110	Fishing nets.
1244	Asbestos engine packing, even in lengths, also brake lining containing asbestos.
1245	Other asbestos manufactures, n.s.m., including asbestos tissues and slabs, even combined with rubber, wire or other material.
Ex 1250	Asbestos-cement pipes.
1257	Ordinary building bricks, not glazed, even porous.
1261	Magnesite bricks, not glazed.
1262	Acid-proof bricks, not glazed.
1275	Crucibles, retorts and muffles of clay or graphite composition, also parts thereof.
1311	Optical glasses, loose and unmounted, also lenses for lighthouses and signals, ship, automobile and bicycle lamps, electric pocket and similar lamps.
1326 (1)	Industrial diamonds, not mounted.
1332	Cast iron scrap.
	The following commodities of malleable iron or steel mentioned under numbers 1443–1547 :—
1443–1444	Anchors, grapnels, hawse-hole, stoppers, chain hooks, rudder iron and ships' knees.
1445–1446	Propellers, complete; also loose propeller blades, complete.
1525	Card clothing, even with teeth of metal other than iron.
1526	Spindles for spinning machines and for winding machines; also parts thereof.
1527–1529	Ball and roller bearings; also parts thereof.
154	Barrels of iron plates, weighing each 20 kgs. or more, pressed, welded or galvanized.
1555	Iron and steel scrap.
1571	Copper.
1578	Mercury.
1579 (1)	Magnesium.
1579 (2)	Antimony.
1579 (3)	Cobalt.
1580 (1–2)	Copper and brass scrap.
1581	Lead scrap.
1583 (1)	Aluminium scrap.
1584 (1–2)	Other scrap, except tin and zinc scrap.
1585	Lead wool.
1588–1590 (2)	Sheets and hoops of lead, tin or zinc, or of alloys of these metals, together or with antimony; so-called boiler zinc.
1605–1606	Pipes, n.s.m., and pipe fittings of lead, tin or zinc, or of alloys of these metals together or with antimony.
1613	Rods of lead or tin, or of alloys of these metals together or with antimony
1618	Wire, non-insulated, of lead, tin or zinc, or of alloys of these metals together or with antimony; cords of lead wire.
1626–1627	Wire cloth of other base metals than iron.
1630–1631	Propellers and loose propeller blades of other base metals than iron.
1651	Metal needles for knitting machines.
1652	Metal needles for sewing machines.
1661	Metal types, punches and rules for printing or bookbinding establishments; also quadrats, reglets, sticks and other similar spacing material.
1847–1850	Carbon, n.s.m., manufactured for electro-technical purposes.
1867	Articles, n.s.m., of asbestos, for electro-technical purposes.
1885 (1)	Electronic tubes.
1886 (1–2)	Electro-medical and radiological apparatus, also parts and accessories thereof, n.s.m.

Global Quotas

In addition to the foregoing, Sweden has announced her intention of instituting global quotas (viz., ceiling figures for certain commodities, which may be imported from a number of countries who can then compete on equal terms) from a date shortly to be decided for the commodities listed below. Information on the operation of global quotas in Sweden, the countries to which they will apply together with details of the size of the global quotas, etc., will be announced in this Journal as soon as they are available for publication.

Swedish Statistical No.	Commodity
168 (2)	Tomato purée, not covered by another number.
109 (1–2)	Fresh onions.
135, 137–140	Dried apricots, peaches, prunes, quetach-plums, prunelles, pears and apples, and mixed dried fruit.
180	Beans for human consumption.
204	Copra.
Ex 262, 263 (1)	Olive oil.
269	Palm oil.
295, 297	Cocoa beans and cocoa butter.
359–365 (2), 369–370	Oil cakes and meal of crushed oil cakes, or of extraction residues of seeds and fruits containing oil, even with admixture of animal products.
443 (1)–444 (2), 605–608	Lubricating oils and greases.
459	Nitric acid.
460 (2)	Chromic acid.
502–503	Sodium sulphate.
516 (3)	Sodium perborate.
694 (1–)2	Rubber, even synthetic, gutta-percha, balata, in solution or paste form, factice and other similar rubber substitutes; even boxes and satchels containing the repair kit for pneumatic tyres.

(*Continued at foot of next page*)

Exhibitions and Fairs—(*Continued*)

COPENHAGEN—INTERNATIONAL TOURIST EXHIBITION—
* February 1–12, 1950. At Forum. Apply to C.D. Overseas Exhibitions Ltd., Iddlesleigh House, Caxton Street, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Abbey 5995.)

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL TECHNICAL RADIO COMPONENTS, ACCESSORIES AND RADIO-ELECTRIC MEASURING INSTRUMENTS EXHIBITION—
February 3–7, 1950. At Porte de Versailles. Apply to Syndicat National des Industries Radio-eletriques, 25 Rue de la Pepiniere, Paris, 8e.

MIAMI BOAT SHOW—
* February 10–18, 1950. Apply Miami Boat Show Executive Offices, 517 N.W. South River Drive, Miami, Florida.

FRENCH IDEAL HOME EXHIBITION (XIX SALON DES ARTS MENAGERS)—
February 23–March 19, 1950, at Grand Palais, Paris. Apply Anglo-French Periodicals, 25 Villiers Street, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Temple Bar 1801.)

INTERNATIONAL AUTOMOBILE EXHIBITION—
February 24–March 5, 1950. At "Forum" Building, Copenhagen. Apply the Danish Association of Automobile Manufacturers and Importers, Amaliegade 22, Copenhagen K.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL MACHINERY EXHIBITION—
February 28–March 5, 1950. At Exhibition Park. Apply to the Salon de la Machine Agricole, 38 Rue de Chateaudun, Paris. Last date for space applications, October 15, 1949.

VIENNA, INTERNATIONAL SPRING FAIR—
March 12–19, 1950. Apply to British Austrian Chamber of Commerce Inc., 29 Dorset Square, London, N.W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 7646.)

VERONA, INTERNATIONAL AGRICULTURAL FAIR AND HORSE SHOW—
March 12–20, 1950. Apply to Mr. F. C. Kerry, Verona International Fair, Verona, Italy.

CANADIAN NATIONAL SPORTSMEN'S SHOW—
March 17–25, 1950, Coliseum Building in Canadian National Exhibition Grounds, Toronto. Apply Canadian National Sportsmen's Show, 16 Gould Street, Toronto.

FRANKFURT SPRING FAIR—
* March 19–24, 1950. Apply Messe-Amt. Frankfurt-am-Main.

UTRECHT, ROYAL NETHERLANDS INDUSTRIES FAIR—
March 21–30, 1950. Apply to Mr. W. Friedhoff, 10 Gl... Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Welbeck 9971.)

HANOVER GERMAN INDUSTRIAL FAIR—
* March 29-April 2, 1950. Apply German Trade Fairs ... Exhibition Co., Hanover-Laatzen.

MILAN, INTERNATIONAL SAMPLES FAIR—
April 12–30, 1950. Apply to Italian Chamber of Commerce ... Great Britain and British Commonwealth, 652 Grand Buildings, Trafalgar Square, London, W.C.2. (Tel.: Whitehall 5521.)

BASLE, SWISS INDUSTRIES FAIR—
April 15–25, 1950. Apply to Swiss Legation, Division Economique, 18 Montague Place, London, W.1. (Tel.: Paddington 0701.)

LYONS, INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
April 15–24, 1950. Apply Messrs. Robert Brandon and Partners Ltd., 45 Dover Street, London, W.1. (Tel.: Regent 0901.)

BRUSSELS INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
* April 29–May 14, 1950. Apply Palais du Centensaire, Brussels.

POZNAN, INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—
April 29–May 14, 1950. Apply to Miedzynarodowe Targi Poznanskie Marsz. Rokossowskiego 14, Poznan, Poland.

LIEGE INTERNATIONAL FAIR—
April 29–May 14, 1950. At Coronmeuse, Liege. Apply to Foire Internationale de Liege, 32 Boulevard de la Sauvenière, Liege, Belgium.

HANOVER TECHNICAL FAIR—
* May 3–14, 1950. Apply German Trade Fairs & Exhibition Co., Hanover–Laatzen.

PARIS, INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—
May 13–29, 1950. At Porte de Versailles, Paris. Apply to Mr. M. Hyde, 14/15 Rugby Chambers, Rugby Street, London, W.C.1. (Tel.: Chancery 6794.)

TORONTO, CANADIAN INTERNATIONAL TRADE FAIR—
* May 29–June 9, 1950. Apply to Miss M. A. Armstrong, Canadian Government Exhibition Commission, Canada House, Trafalgar Square, London, S.W.1. (Tel.: Whitehall 8701.)

NAIROBI—INDUSTRIAL EQUIPMENT AND ENGINEERING FAIR—
* June 9–24, 1950. Apply to the Secretary, Exhibition Promotion, P.O. Box 2485, Nairobi, Kenya.

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